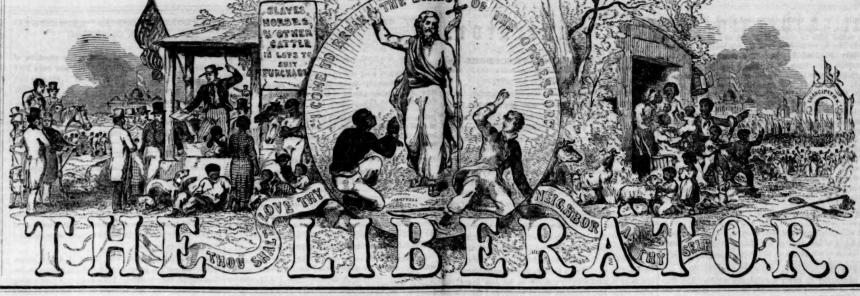
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ttances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to red. (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-

times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, mia, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soare authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finannittee, but are not responsible for any of the of the paper, viz : - Francis Jackson, Ellis LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,



The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with leath, and an agreement with hell.' The free States are the guardians and essen-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED PROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 14.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1369.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

COPHISTRIES OF ABOLITIONISM. efforts have been made, during the last ars, so to educate the public mind that it ak from its allegiance to the Constitution, any compunctions of conscience, throw inding force of the supreme law of the has been generally held to be the duty of ch men to keep their plighted faith, paor, and fulfil, in all justice and inpromises. But, to carry political he public mind has been filled with isms, the public faith has been weak-ith fratricidal hands, men have sought form of constitutional freedom in is friends.' The press, the lyceum, and even the church of God, have declamations calculated to weaken gations, and make it just and im-refuse submission to the supreme if some of its provisions do not suit and these declamations are the chief relied upon to spread the abolition sen-igh the land, and, if possible, sever this

inent idea set forth is, that the persons prominent idea set forth is, that the persons facey themselves aggrieved by the operation of they have sworn to respect and obey, can at soment relieve themselves from the duty of obee, and the responsibility of rebellion, by ancing that their conscience, taught to disobey, so tenlightened to obey, forbids the compliance of the law demands. Of course, no government the possible in a community which was given opinions such as this. Where every man is a phinself, or has a 'higher law' of his own steel him that that which the will of the mahim than that which the will of the mas sanctioned, disorder would necessarily be and order the exception. It is difficult to ow the Phillipses, and Garrisons, and Parhers like them, could make up a society could live in comfortably themselves. The ts against which they are so constantly receive daily the benefits of—in their their own persons, and their own In return for the protection which they

cive, they unquestionably owe obedience to ablished authorities. And they are guilty faith when they make it the business of their ne harmonious and effective ac-orities, and to break down all ons which give them their power. Un-ly, there is a right of revolution; but it to talk of it with reference to a political like ours, which has so successfully demon-dits value by its results, and which provides for its own peaceful amendment. So imagine an existing law to which a good be honestly opposed. In such a case, no is right to agitate, in all reasonable rits repeal; but, in order to accomplish is not at liberty to weaken the social tempt to pull down the government.
w exists, moreover, he is fairly expected
and what the free will of the majority just and righteous, the will of one allowed to set aside as unjust and dangerous man who breaks, habithis country, in deference to some nds according to his pleasure. Of plea would avail him in the prac-of life. The penalties of the law isited upon the breakers of the law. If a maits nurder, he must be punished for mur-spite of any fanciful theory which he may the contrary. If he steals his neighbor's the contrary. If he steals his neighbor's must expect to be imprisoned, although he y. So, if he is guilty of treason, society is to protect itself, and to punish the traitor, as fated, 'said his servant to Zeno, 'that I is stal.' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'but it was also, that you should be whipped for stealing.' is no other rule upon which the affairs of gorant can be safely administered. Recolution administered. Revolution tyranny is always justifiable; but when a tree about with him a little revolution of to be used in defence of anything he may

to do or not to do, it becomes quite time that should vindicate its authority, and prevent ing into utter anarchy Union is composed of sovereign, equal States. ived a larger good in return. the general government are defined and Constitution; and these compacts are lly kept by each State, and by each ine State. The oath to support he United States is taken by overnors and legislators of the several all who are admitted to practice at the by various other classes of American citi-is daily renewed in spirit when a letter is post-office, or customs are paid into is felt in any way whatever; and a man, from rations of his own will, or from pique or prejudice, has no more right to break one ust commands of the Constitution than he diate his lawful debts, or dishonor his use he has conscientious scruples about he obligations he has given.

d a new inculcation of the duty of nation-

and honor. The air has been impregnated phism and falsehood on the subject of obediauthority. Leaves, countless as the foliage, n scattered abroad, poisoning the sources of life, and the fountains of intelligence. Men st walk through the States on sheets of pawith inflammatory articles, calling upon ple to repudiate their compacts, and refuse to nstitutional obligations. The time for healthy instruction has come. In the shour, and the reaction from anwholea excitement which it brings, we find a fit time those saily impressing on the people their consti-tional duties; for in this, as in their other relaas, the price of liberty is 'eternal vigilance.'

highest judicial tribunal in the land has de-tast the blackamoors, called by the extreme is courtesy the colored population, are not of the United States. This decision must red by the colored by the wed by other decisions and regulations in the full States themselves. Negro suffrage must,

and States themselves. Negro suffrage must, ree, be abolished everywhere.
To nuisances, in the shape of occupying proposes seats in our rail-cars and churches with who are citizens, must be abated. Negro incand domineering arrogance must be rebuked; hole tribe must be taught to fall back into legitimate position in human society—the polithat Divine Providence intended they should the state of the providence intended they should the should the state of the providence intended they should the state of the providence intended they should the state of the providence intended they should the providence intended the providence intended they should the providence intended the providence intended they should the providence intended the providence intended the providence intended the providence intended the providence i 7. Not being citizens, they can claim none of ights or privileges belonging to a citizen; they

can neither vote, hold office, nor occupy any other position in society than an inferior and subordinate one—the only one for which they are fitted, the only one for which they have the natural qualifications which entitle them to enjoy or possess.—Southside (Va.) Democrat.

The Liberator.

PUT THAT AND THAT TOGETHER.

We find in the daily papers certain items recorded ordinary news, which may have a closer substantial connection with each other, and a significance more important to the public welfare, than appears on the surface. We propose now to place some of these items in what seems to us their appropriate relation with each other, and with certain other facts, well known, but little talked about.

'Municipal Court-Judge Nelson presiding. Sen-Sunnerpair Court—Judge Neison presduing. Sentences. In the case of Palfrey, Loutrell, Dyer and Stimson, indicted for selling obscene papers, &c., the defendants retracted their former plea of not guilty. But if a fine of \$300 was formerly found insufficient even to check the prosperous and entered a plea of noto contenders, upon which Palfrey and Loutrell were each fined fifty dollars and gain, what is to be done next?

C. K. W. costs, and the two others thirty dollars and half costs each, the personal recognizances of the defendants being taken in \$500 each, to keep the peace and be of good behavior for one year.'—Journal.

Coroner's Verdict. Coroner Stedman's jury have returned a verdict in the case of Ellen Desmond which implicates four men as the instruments of her death. These men have been employed as pressmen in the Herald office, and three of them beguiled Ellen Desmond into that building on the night of the 18th of January, and violated her person. They locked her into a room in the upper story of that building, when she, through fright, jumped out of the window, and was picked up by the police. She subsequently died at the hospital.—Advertiser.

This infamous and atrocious crime it appears wa committed in the Herald building, and by persons connected with that establishment; and in the Herald office has for a long time been carried on the equally infamous business of selling obscene pamphlets and newspapers, for conviction of which William D. Palfrey, its occupant, has just been fined fifty dollars and costs, in the Municipal Court.

Of the character of this office, and the amount of business carried on there, and the probability of this fine, with its accompanying bonds of \$500 to keep the peace for one year, interfering sufficiently with the profits of this filthy trade to give it any material

check, we will now give some further statements. The Herald itself seems to derive a considerable part of its support from two classes of advertisements, which most of the daily press, and all the decent part great majority of young men are suffering under a disease too disgraceful to be named to their family disease too disgraceful to be named to their family physician, and invites these sufferers to call upon the celebrated Doctor So-and-so, the only regular advertising physician, indeed the only physician in the city wish it stopped. Moreover, such misconduct of a tising physician, indeed the only physician in the city who understands their case, from whom they will receive the most honorable and confidential secresy, and a cure in three days or no pay. The other class of advertisements referred to assumes that great numbers of women are in a situation to desire, and have a discontinuance of an infamous crime after the grasp of law has been laid on the offender, and disposition to use, 'Madame Restell's remedies,' and while bonds of \$500 may yet be forfeited by repethose other preparations for the same infamous purpose, which promise safely and easily to accomplish

peril to health, and no small risk to life. liams's Court) has been conspicuously displayed for nor is the slightest confidence to be placed in the several years past a large variety of those grossly obthe 'yellow-fever literature,' the very titles of which, as well as their stories and pictures, show a design to excite lustful thoughts and wishes. This window these poisonous articles would be transmitted. and the office counter are often crowded with young men and boys, especially on Saturday evening, when we may suppose them to be providing themselves with ing is found in the readiness manifested by the decent

for obscenity. While the trial was in progress, we mark have been made by the Grand Jury, in excus that the long imprisonment which the offence most punishment to this most shameful and pernicious of lished somewhere, and sold at the same place ever the best of our excellent school-teachers. since, until the recent indictment of Palfrey, above-

Duke, in 'Measure for Measure'-

· Fie, sirrah; a bawd, a wicked bawd! The evil that thou causest to be done, That is thy means to live: do thou but think

What 'tis to cram a maw, or clothe a back, From such a filthy vice. Go mend, go mend!

There are many such persons and many such places in this city. An immense amount of these poi pamphlets and newspapers is sold every year, and every one of these shops probably sends thousands to ruin. It is a disagreeable task to ferret them out, and difficult to obtain a conviction among the uncertainties of the law. But if, after they have been seized and proved guilty, the judge to whose discretion that natter is committed, declines to inflict the disgraceful penalty which the law puts within his power, and merely imposes a fine which is far within the profits of the business-what are we to do next? Is there no further protection to the community from an evil so pernicious?

When Palfrey and his associates were first arrested, we were gratified to see that they were put under bonds of \$3,000 for their appearance at the trial, which seemed to promise a penalty proportionate to the very serious nature of the offence, if they should again, what is to be done next?

The above was offered for publication, successively, to four of the most respectable daily papers in Boston. All declined to print it.

The following were the principal reasons stated for declining the publication :-

2. The sellers of obscene publications had given their word and honor not to sell any more, had sent circulars to that effect to their country customers, and had discontinued that branch of their business:

3. It was an attack on the Herald; it was as much as any man's life was worth to get the ill-will of the persons implicated in these charges; the Herald would be glad of the notoriety attending such an exposure, and would make money on it:

4. The Herald was now the property of the Post-master of Boston, who would probably, by degrees, make it a more decent paper.

These reasons appear to the writer to be more than ounterbalanced by the following considerations:

1. The charges are not unfair to the Herald, because its proprietors could have stopped this infamous business by prosecution of their tenant the first week, of it, refuse to insert. One of these assumes that the subordinate as is naturally suggested and encouraged

pose, which premise safely and easily to accomplish what every physician knows to involve very great voidable acquiescence of these offenders in the demand of the District Attorney that the circulars mentioned of the District Attorney that the circulars mentioned At the window of the Herald office (corner of Wilword (or the honor!) of such persons, under such ene pamphlets which have been appropriately called circumstances; nor can we have the least reasonable assurance that the mail following these circulars did not carry information of new channels by which

3. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of those who seek to abate the nuisance we are consider members of the daily press to fraternize, on equal At the same office has been sold for many years a attack on the Herald, said editor No. 3, to whom the terms, with those which are not decent. 'It is At the same once has been sold to many judgar and filthy newspaper called the 'Life in Boston.' Some years ago, this newspaper was indicted as much pertinence, and no more, might the same refor obscentty. While the trial was in processing the other indecent publications which for not exposing the other indecent publications which to be continued. The attendant, with a combination of guilt, shame and despondency in his look, replied add office. It is, without doubt, an attack upon the ald office. It is, without doubt, an attack upon the that it was uncertain; his appearance seemed to say, Herald, and one most richly deserved; an attack richly deserves, and which the law places within the discretion of the judge, would probably be fatal to the paper. But, instead of assigning a disgraceful tack which had it been made years ago by every decent member of that daily press which claims to be a guardian and promoter of the public welfare; an attack which had it been made years ago and represented unishment to this most shameful and pernicious of rimes, the judge in that case imposed only a fine, and the city for that purpose, with a salary equal to that that fine only three hundred dollars. The Herald, or some other kindred paper, in announcing this judg-complished a service for the city, and for the country complished a service for the city, and for the country complished a service for the city, and for the country complished a service for the city, and for the country complished a service for the city, and for the country complished a service for the city, and for the country complished a service for the city, and for the country complished a service for the city, and for the country complished a service for the city, and for the country complished a service for the city for that purpose, with the city for with facility, and the paper indicted has been published community, and the paper indicted has been published community and around it, vastly outweighing the expenditure of that

for not exposing the other indeed potentiones which, where soil, up to that time, at the counter of the High-Highly count to be summarized the Highly described in the policy of the same active, is the property which should have been made years ago, and repeated the same active which, had it been made years ago, and repeated the city for the purpose, with a salive pound to be included in the Dechardson of American the city of the purpose, with a salive pound to the city for the purpose, with a salive pound to the first of the purpose, with a salive pound to the complished as every for the city of the purpose, with a salive pound to the complished as every for the city of the purpose, with a salive pound to the complished as every for the city of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country and that the same three was no different of the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the purpose, with a salive pound to the country and the large pound to be recomplished as every for the city of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the country of the purpose, with a salive pound to the purpose of the Is it merely an accident, or a coincidence, that the opinion on the merits of the case between the write atrocious deed mentioned in the second of our news. and the editor in question. The latter did not say paper extracts—a rape, committed clearly by two and (as respectable editor No. 1 did) that it was scarceprobably by four persons in one night upon the same ly fair to apply those comments to the Herald. He victim, preceded by the entrapping, partly fraudulent, partly forcible, and followed by the death of that victim and person to the death of the victim and person to the death of the victim and person to the death of the victim and person to the victim and person to the victim and the victim and person to the victim and the victim and vi tim—should have been committed on the premises of the Herald, and by persons employed in printing it? Are not such manners and morals a natural result of told him to march out of the office directly, and never the pictures and newspapers and pamphlets which show his face there again. Perhaps all the four papass under those men's hands and eyes in the transac- pers above-mentioned would do the same; at any tion of their ordinary business? Their daily bread is rate, they all refuse to insert such things; yet they obtained by the systematic incitement of lust among all fraternize with the Herald as their equal, and as our immense juvenile population; and can they live and work among such pitch without being defiled? by their quotations of it, and their references to it, no Any innocent country boy who has come to earn his living in the city for years past has all that time had the worst forms of corruption beckening him at the Herald window, luring him into the Herald office, and stant recognition of it as an equal keeps up its reputhere kindling his sensual nature into a fire in which decency, honesty and manliness, as well as purity, its pernicious influence, just as the acknowledgment, by ministers like Mr. Stone and Mr. Dexter, who hate And these people make their living of this business! slavery, of the Christian character of other ministers Well may it be said to them, in the words of the who love and defend it, like Drs. Blagden and South-

form of personal violence, or even assassination, and the other of producing a larger sale and a wider circulation of the article in question—neither of these seems a good reason for longer keeping silence, however possible or probable they may be. A life could hardly be expended more usefully than in the attempt to awaken the community to active effort against an influence so pernicious; and any temporary increase of gain which might arise to a paper which would exhibit itself in the pillory for money, would be more than counterbalanced by its loss of caste and of credit, and of the name to live among respectable periodicals which it has hitherto, on sufferance, enjoyed.

4. Objection No. 4 is as destitute of plausibility as of reason, and reminds one of the parallel claim constantly made, that we should consent to the indefinite continuance of slavery, because it is defended by a man so pious as South-side Adams. If the Postmaster of Boston chose to buy such a paper as the Herald, and to continue it to the present day without further improvement than printing the same dirty matter with a paper, and that he will continue to want it while a paper, and that he will continue to want it while apaper, and that he will continue to want it while apaper, and that he will continue to want it while apaper, and that he will continue to want it while apaper, and that he will continue to want it while death of slavery. Liberty knows but one remedy

Since writing the above, the writer has learned the crty?

The question is often put to me, whether I would not contend with the Commonwealth, on two counts of the indictment; that they were fined three hundred dollars and costs on one of these counts, while the to other was left on file, without sentence, by way of security for their future good behavior; that the paper has continued to be printed somewhere, (perhaps not now in the Herald building,) and published somewhere, and sold at various shop counters and street where and sold at various shop counters and street. where, and sold at various shop counters and street corners to the present time; that the then District Attorney repeatedly used the power he had thus acquired over these infamous men by interfering from time to time to stop the assaults made in their paper against particular individuals; that he communicated the knowledge of this power to his immediate successor in office; but that neither of them used the authority thus existing, and thus known, to stop the publication of the paper, or protect the community from its poinous influence; and that the power to sentence those men to five years in the State prison, or two years in the County jail, and to a fine of one thousand dollars, (without the trouble of seeking for fur ther evidence,) for the gross offence already proved

Municipal Court, (No. 565 in the year 1852,) while the paper indicted is still published and sold publicly in Boston every week.

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

LETTER FROM HON. GERRIT SMITH.

Peterroof', March 18, 1857.
Hox. D. C. Lettleden, Speaker of the Assembly:

My Dear Sir.—I see that your Legislature is beginning to move against the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. But I cannot see why it should. It strikes me that it would be more consistent to honor that Court with a vote of thanks. For what, under the worst construction of it, does this decision declare? Nothing more than that, instead of being a citizen of the United States, the black man may, in the eye of the Federal Constitution, be, in every part of the nation, mere property. But is not this a logical deduction from the Republican doctrine that, in some parts of the nation, he may-be mere property? The Supreme Court has gone nothing like as far as this Republican doctrine would warrant. Had it gone to the extent of declaring that the black man is—not may be—but is property everywhere, it would not have exceeded the scope of this doctrine. For if he is not the seed of the seed of the property at a time when Congress was to the paper was a constituted to the age in which was live. It fapproved, it will constitute a revolution. These considerations are my apology for addressing you.

I do this the more readily from the fact that we have both arrived at an advanced age, and cannot expect personally to share long in the blessings of free, or the curses of slaveholding institutions. You have served many years in the Judicial department of government. I have long been honored with a seat in its Legislative branch. You were appointed by the Executive, independently of the people; I was elected by the popular vote, independently of the Executive views. I will speak what I believe to be the sentiments of my constitutes.

The right of the popular vote in the Living the popular vote was a publicly secret present late. The right of our proper operty any where, then is he property every where. he celebrated assertion of Henry Clay, that what The celebrated assertion of Henry Clay, that what the laws make property is property, is no better than nonsense. The nature of a thing, and that only, determines whether it is or is not property. Hence, since the Republican party admits that the black man is property in Virginia, it is logically bound to admit that he is property in Virginia, it is logically bound to admit that he is property in Virginia, so, too, in the light of the same nature, is he property in Virginia, so, too, in the light of the same nature, and not an enactof his nature that he is property in Virginia, so, too, in the light of the same nature, is he property in New York. That it is nature, and not an enact-

form of personal violence, or even assassination, and being made in the image of God-is a bill for sla-

cleaner types, it is probable that he wanted just such the call of slavery for more, she will call for the death of slavery. Liberty knows but one remedy the call of slavery for more, she will call for the death of slavery. Liberty knows but one remedy the cooperation of more decent papers in recognizing his as decent will allow him to make money by it.

Since writing the above, the writer has learned the remedy? Will the Republican party apply this remedy? Will the Republican party honor Liberty.

following very important and remarkable facts: that the three persons who were indicted for publishing the Life in Boston nearly five years ago, finding it vain to resist the array of evidence against them, retracted their plea of Not Guilty, and pleaded that they would their plea of Not Guilty, and pleaded that they would contend with the Commonwealth, on two counts entertains absurd questions, and attempts naked impossibilities, and utters blasphemies—the rebel is to be found in the party that does all this, and not and blasphemous absurdity, that man is merchandise? Had we a government worthy of the name of Government, it would much sooner think of hanging Chief Justice Taney and his Associates, than of nging those who refuse to submit to their devil-

With great regard, your friend,

. From the Cleveland Leader. LETTER FROM HON. JOSHUA R. GID-DINGS TO JUDGE TANEY. No. I.

Sir :- The doctrines enunciated by the Supre Court in the case of Dred Scott, if sanctioned against them, lies still, unused, on the Docket of the Municipal Court, (No. 565 in the year 1852,) while the people, must work an entire change in the character of our government. That Christian democracy which has been our pride and boast for more than

cetrine would warrant. Had it gone to the ral address of the present executive, gives reason to of declaring that the black man is—not may to suppose that an arrangement was made to send them it is property everywhere, it would not have dead the scope of this doctrine. For if he is not in session, when the attention of the people was ty any where, then is he property every where.

tor with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, '&c. You then add, 'The words quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family, and if used in a similar instrument at this day would be so understood. But it is to clear for day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute, that the African race was not intended to be included.'

included.'

For eighty years the American people have believed that the illustrious patriots and statesmen, who on that occasion laid down self-evident truths, spoke what they believed, and believed what they spoke. And never from the day those truths were uttered, to the delivery of your opinion, has any statesman or jurist, historian or linguist, charged them with using language which they did not understand, or with expressing sentiments which they did not hold. Southern men have charged them with entertaining 'extreme opinions'—said that the with entertaining 'extreme opinions'—said that the Declaration itself was a 'rhetorical flourish,' a 'fan-faronade of nonsense.' Others have denied its docfaronade of nonsense.' Others have denied its doc-trines; but none, I believe, ever charged the signers with expressing doctrines which they did not *intend* But here rests the issue. It involves the essential

But here rests the issue. It involves the essential elements of our government. If the doctrines of our fathers be sustained in the letter and spirit in which they were put forth, our government would be free. If your charge, that 'they uttered language which they did not understand,' be sustained, it will be a slaveholding, slave-extending oligarchy. If it be a question, it is one of vast importance. The interests of the present generation, the honor of the nation, the memory of our fathers, the destiny of unborn millions, are concentrated upon it; and I tremble when I reflect upon the responsibility of our public men. From your decision I appeal to that tribunal which holds cognizance over the action of the legislative, the judicial, and executive branches of government. The people must ratify, or repudiate, the judgment you have rendered. Their decision will be final—conclusive upon us all.

The inquiry into the views of those who framed the Declaration of Independence is more properly a matter of history than of law; and it is the duty not only of statesmen, but of every elector, to be familiar with it. Every intelligent citizen of the free States has been intimately acquainted with it from his childhood. From the day on which these

familiar with it. Every intelligent citizen of the free States has been intimately acquainted with it from his childhood. From the day on which these important doctrines were proclaimed, they have been taught in our schools, repeated in stories at the fireside by our Revolutionary sires. We have read them, and repeated that reading during our winter evenings, and on Sabbath days. To argue to our people that Jefferson, and Hancock, and Franklin, the Adamses, and the co-patriots believed that all men, including the whole family of man, are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, would be as superfluous as to argue the existence of a sun in the heavens. Yet I proceed to examine the proofs as supermous as to argue the examine the proofs on which you charge those great and good men with the use of language conveying ideas which they did not intend to express. In approaching the sub-ject, you premise as follows:—

'It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine who were citizens of the several States when the Constitution was adopted. In order to do this, we must recur to the colonies when they separated from Great Britain, formed new communities, and took their place among the family of nations. They who were recog-nized as citizens of States declared their independence of Great Britain, and defended it by force of arms.'

With this proposition I agree. It is important that we should start from a correct point. Who were they that separated from Great Britain? who declared their independence? who defended it by force of arms? I answer, that under the laws of every colony, the free colored man held the same legal privileges which the free whites enjoyed; and such is to this day, and ever has been, the character of English laws. Those laws never have had relation to complexion or color, either in the kingdom or colories of Great Britain. From the day that or colonies of Great Britain. From the day that the Magna Charta was extorted from King John to the present time, the law of England has drawn distinction between classes, but never has regarded col-or or complexion. Kings, dukes, earls, lords, barons, free people and serfs, held positions, each enjoying their own peculiar rights; but never did the ques-tion of color or of race enter into the legislation of

At the time of promulgating the Declaration of Independence, the free colored men owed the same allegiance to the British crown which the white men owed. The same act committed by a free col-ored man constituted treason as much as though committed by a white man. He was held amenaole, criminally, for the same acts, and punished in the same way. He contracted and was contracted with, such white men and was such by them, and with, sucd white men and was such by them, and enjoyed precisely the same protection of government, and suffered the same burdens with the white men. In every sense and to every purpose, they were free subjects of the British crown, and citizens of the

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As authority for these assertions, I refer you to olonial laws, the records of the colonial courts, the decisions of those courts, to the statutes of your native Maryland, and to those of the other colonies and States. The issue between the colonies and the mother country was based on the right of man to self-government. I use the word man in its generic sense, including all races, complexions, and classes of the human family. The signers of the Declaration intended to repudiate the idea of superiority of natural right to life and liberty held by kings, dukes, over the color of the property of the earls, lords, barons, gentry and masters over the serfs, the slaves who trembled in their presence, and bowed at their feet. The benefits of the revolution were not confined to a particular race, complexion or class. Its battles were fought, the blood of our or cass. Its battles were fought, the blood of our fathers was shed, in maintaining the rights of human nature, in defence of principles enduring as the throne of God, universal as the family of man.

Having thus stated some preliminary considerations, I shall enter upon a farther examination of your decision in my next letter.

Very remostifully.

Very respectfully, J. R. GIDDINGS.

From the New York Independent. THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IS THE MORAL ASSASSINATION OF A RACE, AND CANNOT BE OBEYED.

It is the first time that a race ever stood thus at human tribunal, to be disfranchised of all the right of a citizen and a man, in the name of justice and stitutional law. God seems to have reserve of constitutional law. God seems to have reserved this for a last trial and development of human wick-edness; to see if it would be possible, under the very light of the Gospel, for the people making the loud-est boast of freedom among all nations in the world, to enact the widest, most atrocious cruelty and op pression ever practised by any civilized government.

Always under the sun may have been seen the place of judgment, that wickedness was there, and the place of righteousness, that iniquity was there; so common indeed, that if thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent porverting of judgment and interior is a precise thou art not to maryel at the justice in a province, thou art not to marvel at the matter. But to see a whole human race disfran-chised in a court called of Justice, and despoiled of the rights of human beings, on the ground of color, and forbidden to be considered or treated as anything better than merehandise, and to have this asserted and accepted as law by a people of thirty millions, and accepted as law by a people of thirty millions, at the bare dictum of five men, is a marvel, for which the world has had to wait six thousand years. And to think of this being done, when done, by majori-ties; justice and judgment determined and parcelled out by majorities; the facts, the truths, the proofs being all on one side, and nothing but iniquity and falsehood on the other; but the iniquity and false-hood having five to assert it and sustain it, and truth and mercy only two, the oppression and the lie must be adopted and settled as justice, by a majority of three! We should like to have seen what the author of the Book of Ecclesiastes would have said as to this mode of determining the interpretation of equity and constitutional law.

and constitutional law.

If ever any concatenation of corrupt opinions and falsehoods deserved the title of 'doctrines of devils,' it is this decision, with the arguments by which it s sought to be supported. The whole negro race in his country is made the object of national malignity and vengeance. The free negro race is felt to be terribly in the way of the supremney of slavery, and this minister of justice takes a summary mode of getting rid of them. He has acted the assassin with onality, their humanity, their rights in the man. He enacts the tragedy of Cain, on a scale that the first murderer never could have dreamed of. But still there is a dreadful difficulty. which all murderers encounter—how to dispose of the body. The murdered, mangled careass remains and it were easy to prove that the negro race thus assassinated, thus de-humanized, and given over as the legitimate objects of all men's cruelty and scorn, will be as a dead carcass hung about a living man, the source of pestilence and death. If men will treat them as they would rats or cursed vermin, they may, in God's providence, have the poisoned chalice commended to their own lips. The creatures tor-tured with strychnine in Washington, in order for their extermination, ran to the eistern which sup-plied the hotel with water, and there died, and so poisoned the water with their dead bodies, that pesti-lence broke out, and the hotel had to be vacated. And if you treat men like rats, you will be poisoned by them. The doctrines forced into and upon the by them. The doctrines forced into and upon the constitution of our country by these judges, are as if malignant demons, intrusted with the care of a youthful immortal, should inoculate his healthy frame with an ungovernable consuming passion of drunkenness, or a mania of murder, or of lying, or with the virus of an inextinguishable fever, or a bathsem plagme. These insigns managers for the onloathsome plague. These justice-mongers for the op-pression and extermination of hated races make the Constitution itself, by their drugging of its articles. a pestilential document, a refuge and monopoly of a graduating university where enmity and cruelty are taught instead of love, a ward of death, a star-chamber of persecution, fit only to be sealed up for universal abhorrence and contempt. The Conif for the African race it provided only the moral civil, and social taint and poison of an ex-communi-cation more base and infamous than the Druidical or the assassination of their personal rights. and a slow death by the lingering tortures of per-petual outlawry and injustice. These doctrines are petual outlawry and injustice. agged reefs on a coast inhabited by cannibals; and ntribution of all nations, a light-house sh by contribution of all nations, a light-noise snound be built there for the night, and a warning beacon set up by day, and a black flag kept flying. And as to the grounds of the judge's decision, the very first African pilgrim to immortality that escapes from them, should set up the menace in great letters,—Man-traps in these enclosures! Over this stile Man-traps in these enclosures! Over this stile lies the way to Doubting Castle, kept by Giant

e points embraced in the reasonings and declaration of the judges are these. First, that for more than a century, the African race, having been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white race, either socially or politically, have no rights which white men are bound to respect. Second, the black man may be reduced to slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise. Third, these opinions, a undisputed axioms in morals, were built into, and enforced by, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Fourth, that persons of the African race were not, are not, and cannot be, citizens rican race were not, are not, and cannot be, citizens of the United States, or entitled to any rights under the Constitution: 'which was never confer on them or their posterity the blessings of lib erty, so carefully conferred upon the whites. Fifth, that the African race, whether free or slave, were not intended to be included in the Constitution, for the enjoyment of any personal rights or benefits, but o be treated as property.

any man think now, for a moment, of the

condition to which this reasoning and decision reduce the race. Think of the hopelessness of all efforts, henceforward, for their good. Think of the utter desperation of their own state, in their own sight. The decision casts them out as mere proper-ty, without any rights to be respected by any white man, so that, under this Court of Justice, if you let it thus set itself above the Constitution, any crea ture, anywhere, finding a colored man, could la hands on him, and claim him, and sell him as slave, and no man could prevent him. In vain would he protest his freedom. The Supreme Judicial Court decided that he has no rights to be respected by the white man, but is only a stray article ty, and therefore, if any man swears that he belongs to him, the Supreme Judicial Court conveys him over as a slave. And according to this judge's reasoning, he may rightfully, and with good conscience, swear this, if he has once succeeded in getting possession, for it is right for him to take possession, if he can. If I meet a lump of gold in the highway, claimed by nobody, and it is not too heavy for me to carry home, may I not rightfully take it up, and if I find no expery for it, may I not swear that it is I find no owner for it, may I not swear that it i mine? But the gold is only property; it is not a living being. Nay, and the poor miserable wretch of an African is only property, nothing else, by this decision; not a man, but only stuff for merchandise, stuff for slaves. Consequently, any man finding him, and able to carry him home, able to conquer him, may rightfully claim him, may swear that he

his slave.

And when you have come to that, nothing under is so sacred. When a white man swears black man is his slave, every creature is y the Constitution in the power of these affirm it; no black man's testimony will nitted against it. Nay, the black man cannot come into court to sue for his rights in such a case; the black man cannot be a citizen, the court will not recognize him in its august and most venerable and religious presence; the court will not

permit him to stand there and plead, Have mercy upon me, O have mercy upon me! The court will not suffer him to open his mouth as a man, and renot suffer him to open ms mouth as a man, into regards him as no more a man for his being able intelligently to plead his own rights and those of his trampled race, than if Balaam's ass had come into court to rebuke the madness of the juridical prophet. The court and constitution will not admit that the black man has any rights, and will there him to as mere merchandise, to any fore give him up, as mere merchandise, to any wretch that may steal or find him, and drag him to a slave-pen, and swear that he is his property. Already in Virginia it has been gravely and deliberately proposed thus to dispose of the free blacks in that State, on the ground that as free blacks they are activities but a misance, but as slaves they would are nothing but a nuisance, but as slaves they would be valuable property, and would add to the wealth of the State many millions. And now that this ineffably infamous decision has been promulgated, there is not one obstacle, if the people suffer it, in the way of thus carrying it into execution.

in half a dozen pages of the constitution, and transposing and arranging them so as to read, 'No minister of the Gospel in the United States shall ever circumstances. Such a multitudinous assemblage was any way connected with politics,' should thereupon aver that the Constitution contained that law, and ould decide that it is law.

such word as slavery in the Constitution, the judge was of a very practical character, discriminating be sould not contrive such a law. But if there is no tween a living and a dead Christiants. ch word, there are plenty of letters to construct it; such word, there are plenty of letters to construct it; and constructive slavery is as easy as constructive treason; and the letters transposed by the judge would be just as good foundation for his reasoning, and would make just as good an argument, and be in every way as good ground for his decision, as anything he has asserted and decided in regard to the African race, and would be just as good law, with just as good a claim to be obeyed as law. The decision has no more the force of law, than if the Chief-Justice, having become insane, had decided or whose ease and simplisity of manner are more strikthat by the Constitution none but Roman Catholies ing. He never 'oversteps the modesty of nature'that by the Constitution none but noman cannot be the could be entitled to vote for the President of the United States. It is, in fact, the dictum of a moral to produce a startling effect, nor deals in rhetorical neanity, and of a morally insane person, and is as iterly null and void as if the judge that has uttered in the produce a starting effect, nor deals in records affourishes. It is produce a starting effect, nor deals in records affourishes. it had been a maniae.

a court of injustice, a court to carry schemes of oppression against classes of men, by forced constructions of the Constitution, that moment its claim to obedience cases. The moment it becomes claim to obedience cases. The moment it becomes the court of a political party, and not of the United intuition and great intellectual force. He never fails States, and promulgates falsehoods, that moment to delight, but he always instructs and enlightens even not obedience, belongs to it. The Judge has enacted logical, more practical than theoretical, more personal the part of a Guy Fawkes with the Constitution, taking possession of a chamber in it, or a cellar under it, and filling it with elements for his own if a man should buy a piece of ground near your wisely circumspect in word and deed, than himself, house, and build a tenement upon it, and under house, and build a tenement upon it, and under-cover of that, and from within it, proceed to under-blow is struck by him in vain. He not only believes mine your house, or dig up under your parlor floor, ures, and she uld gravely and carry away your treasures, and should gravely plead that this trespass was no trespass, but that it grew directly and legitimately out of his premises, and therefore had a perfect foundation in right, do you think that would satisfy you? And if the thief himself were the judge, and decided against right is involved, as he is accommodating and generative. you, would that satisfy you, or be admitted by you as law and justice? It would be as good law, as good argument, and as good justice, as the Supreme Court have administered to the wretched objects of within the arena of politics, where he might speedily their oppression.

mistake; it is not of the nature of those possible errors in doubtful matters, to which the wisest intelligences and sincerest hearts may be liable; but telligences and sincerest hearts may be label; but it is a deliberate, wilful perversion, for a particular purpose, and that purpose the sanction and perpetuity of human slavery. If the people obey this decision, they make themselves accessory to crime, they take upon themselves the character of menstalers, they cast off their allegiance to their Maker, and how down to the Suverse Audicial Court and the superverse to give him position or influence to

THE SLAVE IS A MAN.

Extract from a discourse on Immortality, delivered in the Unitarian Church, Cincinnati, by Rev. MONGURE D. CONWAY.]

'Could we but see the heroism, the self-denial, shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels." Things lie stript of their gaudy differences beneath that eye. It sees which is the higher, diviner soul: the poor slave to so educate the public mind that it shall break from with the fire of freedom lighting up his eye, setting forth with the bloodhound at his heel, smothered and dead in a box, wherein, for the birthright of a MAN, he has travelled a thousand miles, buried alies science, throw off the binding force of the supreme law e prim, begowned, majestic Judge of the does not allow the negro to be, under any circumstances, a citizen of this country, nor permit him, whatever his grievances, to sue stice in its ism, and bids a nation bow low in the mire of cor- inherently wicked nature of the Constitution, in rela after all, is Chief Justice of Nations-and point to God's child—jewel' He has called him—Dred Scott, a kidnapped slave of Missouri, imploring justice, receiving from the Supreme Court the mocking response:—'You ask for justice? You're no man; the whole Government and army of these States will rise and crush the State or law which says you are.' Yes, point to him; there he stands! God's own soul-fire is in him; myriads of ages went to that form its upright, heaven-facing posture; 's own breath breathed into his nostrils that which in him cries for his freedom and manhood. Not the highest archangel, not the Christ, not the Deity himself, shall outlive that black man, so cruelly, lawlessly wronged! If we cannot paralyze oppressed are; and we say that the Court is mortal, the man immortal; and that dearer to the Father of spirits are his ' jewels' than those who,

" Dressed in a little brief authority, Most ignorant of what they're most assured, Play such fantastic tricks before high heaven As make the angels weep." Cincinnati Commercial.

From the Wisconsin Free Democrat those of the Chicago Press, and to-day we give those of the Chicago Pribune. The decree of the Court is revolutionary, and can only excite the

American people are willing to become the service supporters of the slave system, which cannot fail to Wisconsin, we do not appeal to you in a partisan spirit, but if there ever was a time when your unani-mous action is required, to maintain the simplest dictates of justice in the land, now is the eventful

SOLD INTO SLAVERY. A colored man, about twentyeven years of age, returned to his friends at West
made an able speech upon the resolves, in which he Sold INTO SLAVARITY
seven years of age, returned to his friends at West
Chester, Penn., last week, after an absence of eleven
years. He was born in West Chester, where his parents and brothers and sisters have lived all their
with those countries. The resolves were recommitted, rents and brothers and sisters have lived all their lives; but during the above period of eleven years, he has been a slave in the State of Virginia, having been abducted when about sixteen or seventeen years old, and sold! He recently made his escape, and found his way to his connections and old friends, who had long since given him up as dead.

Hayti and Liberia, and the extent of our intercourse with those countries. The resolves were recommitted, in order that the amendment might be properly incorporated. It is idle to expect the recognition of either Liberian or Haytien independence so long as the Slave Power controls our land.

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

BOSTON, APRIL 3, 1857.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT MUSIC HALL In consequence of the illness of THEODORE PARKER (an illness not of a serious character, we are happy to tate,) Mr. PHILLIPS kindly consented to officiate in his stead, at the Music Hall, on Sunday morning las The gathering, on the occasion, was a splendid tribute to the eloquence, character, and reformatory spirit of the speaker-every seat in that immense hall being filled, the platform crowded, numbers compelled t stand, and many obliged to turn away for lack of ac the way of thus carrying it into execution.

And this decision being a decision, some men gravely argue that it has all the force of law, and is not to be controverted, but obeyed. It has no more the force of law than if the judge, taking the words the force of law than if the judge, taking the words call, and embodying an amount of intellectual strength. commodation. Probably not less than three thousand cal, and embodying an amount of intellectual strength of the Supreme Court, or ever to mention the what topic Mr. Phillips would speak, and there was subject of Slavery, or ever to speak on any topic in no popular excitement to account for it. He occupied about an hour and a half in the delivery of his discourse, which was listened to throughout But perhaps some will say that there being no broken attention and intense interest. Of course, i tween a living and a dead Christianity, enforcing individual freedom and responsibility, and relating mor particularly to the treatment of the criminal and perishing classes in society. It evidently made a very deep impression. Mr. PHILLIPS has won an enviable reputation as a

eloquent public speaker, surpassed by none, if equalled by any; and yet we know of no one, accustomed to no more the force of law, than if the addressing the people, whose self-consciousness is less, in what he says, rather than in the manner in which The moment the Supreme Judicial Court becomes he says it, admirable as that is. His mind is eminentthan ideal. He combines the utmost moral intrepidity with the finest literary culture—the strength of with combustibles to blow all our free de- Hercules with the grace of Apollo. No man is le ons, rights, and principles into the air. Now regardful of consequences, and yet no one is more in principle-it is the life-blood of his whole nature right is involved, as he is accommodating and gener-

pression.

cision is a deliberate iniquity. It is not a They long to see him at Washington! What they and bow down to the Supreme Judicial Court as their God. [Rev. George B: Cheever.] needs no suffrages to give him position or influence to their God.

THE SOPHISTRIES OF AROLITIONISM.

What these 'sophistries' are, the reader may ascer tain by perusing an article we have placed in its proper department, on our first page, from the Washington the love stronger than death, in these close rooms around us, we should know why the race is immorthed the mouth-piece of Mr. Buchanan's administration tal. But, if we do not see, there is one eye which sees, whose voice we hear to-night:— "And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day is a dissertation upon moral obligation, conscience, and the supremacy of law, and is a refreshing receiver of third receiver.

beyond all our country or age yields-or of the land,' he deals in utter misrepresentation.-The struggle is eminently one of conscience against or Court, which swears to the falsehood that this land ganized injustice; the appeal is reverently and conclusively to that 'higher law,' which, in spite of the sneers of political demagogues and pensioned mercenaries, is imperative and eternal, and ought to be the ment can be immortal which thus systematizes atheism, and bids a nation bow low in the line of col-ruption and blood, and say to its idol, Evil, be thou our good! I stand up in the name of God—who, -Dred the solemn call is made to annul this 'covenant with death and agreement with hell.' It is not a freak of · fancy,' but the assertion of a moral and religious duty.

The Union says- Unquestionably, there is a right of revolution'-and in saying this, it admits all that is claimed by disunionists; for though it adds, that 'is is abourd to talk of revolution with reference to a po litical system like ours,' our answer is, that this is to beg the question, and that no clearer case of the duty of revolution or secession can be found in history.

Case or Judge Loring. On Tuesday afternoon cruelly, lawlessly wronged: If we cannot paralyse your arm of oppression, ye unjust Judges, at least god has given us tongues to sound through the land what the nature and destinies of oppressor and land what the nature and destinies of oppressor and corposeed are: and we say that the Court is mortal, considerable length, by John A. Andrew, Esq. of this considerable length, by John A. Andrew, Esq. of this city. He said he regarded it as a fixed fact, that the

Fugitive Slave Bill would eventually be either repealed by the Federal Government, or overthrown by ju dicial decisions of the States. As it now stands, the Judge of Probate of Suffolk County gives it his ready support. The Legislative act of 1855 makes the offi ces of United States Commissioner and Judge of Pro-bate incompatible. Judge Loring assumes that that THE DECREE OF THE SUPREME COURT, act is unconstitutional, and declares his settled purpose The decision of the Supreme Court, which congns Dred Scott to life-long bondage, notwithstand-lature to make laws to be executed, and, as far as its power extends, to punish those who live in open and consent of his master, is of such importance that we avowed violation of them, -if they mean any thing by

most painful fears for the safety of the country in good thing. It did its duty, and no more. But the hearts of patriots. Not a voice of dissent is Governor did not permit him to finish the parallel. heard from a large number of our fellow citizens, and a doctrine so infamous and so dangerous is passand a doctrine so infamous and so dangerous is passed by in silence, or with approval by a portion of the public press.

It seems as though slavery had crushed out all light by the petitioners.

from the encroachments of federal authority.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA. The resolves concerning th recognition of the independence of Hayti were con and in the Massachusetts Senate on Tuesday. Mr Clark, of Suffolk, moved to amend so as to me resolves apply to Liberia as well as to Hayti. He

GOV. GARDNER AND THE CLERGY. The Boston correspondent of the Worcester Spy, reerring to Gov. Gardner's Fast Proclamation, says :- Mr. Garrison :

one of the most popular elergymen of one of the leading denominations of Massachusetts told me that he "would not read the Governor's proclamation from his pulpit," and it seems to me that no elergyman, who preaches the gospel of Him who came to "preach est he captive, and the opening of the prison-doors to those that are bound," can read that proclamation, and preserve his self-respect. The page columnation, and preserve his self-respect. The usage reading the Governor's proclamation, this year, will far better "honored in the breach than in the ob-

The Dedham Gazette says :-

"Gov. Gardner has appointed Thursday, 16th day of April next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. With cool assurance he expresses the hope that the clergy will "abstain from political discussions and secular considerations" on that day. We hope to chronacle an unusual amount of "political" preaching. It is a poor time for the servants of the Lord to sound a retreat when the adversary cries out for ounter.

The following is from the Chicago Tribune :-

CHURCH AND STATE. Gov. Gardner, of Massachus setts, in a proclamation for a Fast Day, very imprudently undertook to suggest to the clergy certain dian Agent, very inferior. He was such Agent among themes and topics which they had better avoid distance and topics are also topics and they have been and topics are also topics. CHURCH AND STATE. Gov. Gardner, of Massachu-

extract from a letter written by Geo. T. Downing, a I am not aware that he has resigned his agency. Of well known colored man of New York, it appears that colored men were regarded as citizens, even by this pro-slavery government, up to a very recent date :-

" Legation of the United States of America in England. PASSPORT NO 33.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenibottoniary of the United States of America to the
Court of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irecourt of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-

C. B. DAVIS,

My father-in-law, George de Grasse, once a subject f Great Britain, was, in 1804, naturalized; the con-luding part of his papers read as follows: "George be considered a citizen of the United States." John wife received, has passport, under the seat, large majority over Whitfield's vote, notwithstanding the received a passport, under the seal of the Security of State, in 1834, certifying and calling them citizens of the United States; the Rev. Peter Williams received, March, 1836, a passport from Like Earwith and held it nearly the whole of the long session, but received, March, 1836, a passport from John Forsyth, Secretary of State, declaring him to be a citizen of the was at last ejected by a decided majority on the report United States. Many more instances might be given of the Investigating Committee, as having been election which; the United States citizenship of colored persons has been acknowledged.'

I exist type At the third election last October we

was passed-75 to 27-providing for an amendment fused to vote, yet the Missourians, to make assurance of the Constitution of the State, by abolishing the doubly sure, and unwilling to trust their friends in property qualification with regard to colored voters, the Territory with the management of their own afand also to set aside the three years' residence which has heretofore been required for colored voters. There was no debate, and the resolutions were passed under in Wyandot, on the Missouri, where there were but the previous question. The Senate will probably 40 voters, upward of 200 votes were cast for Whitagree with the House, and then the subject will go to field. He has been permitted to take his seat, though the people.

vented our attending the Anti-Slavery Convention reed to act as a substitute. By the following extract of assigning the slightest reason for changing their votes, been an occasion of surpassing interest.

'I know that you all will rejoice with us that our Poughkeepsie Convention, which closed last evening at a very late hour, (a few minutes before midnight.) has fully equalled, if not exceeded in interest and successful results, any we have held in this State. We are much pleased with the work that has been accomplished, during our Hudson River mission, thus far.

chanan, and where there was a little talk of mobbing chains.' us, the people gave us a most respectful hearing, for Patience, thou meek and rose-lipped cherubim! two nights crowding to overflowing their capacious Turn your complexion there—ay, there; look grim

'As we progress south, we find a change in the rethe Northern Independent.

difficult to get houses in which to hold our meetings. tor, President of the United States Senate, The population of these districts is more heathenish the very purpose of carrying slaves into Nebraska, in than we anticipated.

have never known anything like it before in our anti- slightest open movement to repeal it. Eight other Inslavery experience. There is an alarming state of dian Agents, all from Missouri, and forty-eight white apathy on the part of the people."

street, have just published the following new and at- all the vast territory of Nebraska, (now Kansas a tractive pieces of music :-

nd arranged with different degrees of difficulty, by Kruger, Cramer, Bilse, and others.

posed by Kendrick Carlisle. The Piano Forte Album. A selection of brilliant and fascinating Gems, by eminent composers.

by Frederic Shrival.

NOTICE.-Pledges of aid to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which were made at the New Anti-Slavery Society, which were made at the same time and place,) or 'posting up sometime and place, or 'most in Same and place, or 'posting up sometime and 'p previously, are now payable, and may be sent to Sam-THEY MUST DO, OR LOSE ALL DOMINION IN THE AFFAIRS (General Agent,) at 21 Cornhill, Boston.

the right of juries to junge of the law in criminal cases, was rejected by the following vote:—Ayes 111, singings with the salve or solvers of those who in-Navs 194. This decision will be strongly approved by

The notorious Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, has been appointed Governor of Kansas, with full powers, and has accepted the office. Alas for Kansas!

THE 'BORDER RUFFIAN' REPRESENTA-TIVE IN CONGRESS.

JOHN W. WHITFIELD.

contemporary history, he ought to receive much more attention than he has,

His understanding appears to be of a low order, dently undertook to suggest to the clergy certain themes and topics which they had better avoid discussing. He exhorts all clergymen to 'abstain from political discussions,' and to be 'impressed with the truth that national transgressions can only be corrected by removing individual sins.' His suggestions have met with a severe rebuke from both the press and clergy, the latter thinking themselves fully competent to judge of what they may properly discuss, without consultation or advice from the embodied genius of defunct Know Nothingism in the old Bay State. if nothing else. The Potawatomies are some 150 COLORED MEN ARE CITIZENS. By the following miles from Westport, and the Upper Platte 700 or 800. course, he has not been removed from it.

He was first elected to Congress as the delegate of Kansas in November, 1854, by 1700 or 1800 Missouri 'We have official acknowledgment of the fact that there can be colored "citizens of the United States." As an office-holder under the United States Government, it is doubtful whether he was constitutionally ment, it is doubtful whether he was constitutionally eligible. To be a Representative he certainly was not both on that account and on account of his non-residence; and it may be fairly questioned whether by Lourt of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, begs all whom it may concern to allow safely and freely to pass, and, in case of need, to give aid and protection, to Mr. Wm. W. Brown, a citizen of the United States going on the Continent.

(Signed,) For the Minister, powers, except voting, as any other representative. However this may be, he cannot hold a seat in Congress consistently with the law of residence among the Indians of his agency.

At the second election of a delegate, the Free State e Grasse was thereupon, pursuant to the laws of the inited States in such cases made and provided, dmitted by said court to be, and he is accordingly to be considered a citizen of the United States." John they appointed their own day, and elected Reeder by and held it nearly the whole of the long session, but Legislature. At the third election last October, un-In the New York Assembly, last week, a vote der the same law, the Free State men, as before, refairs, made the accustomed foray, and voted in large numbers in the localities convenient of access. Thus no better entitled to it than when he was turned out ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK. We of it. This new disaster and disgrace to the country are deeply regret that uncontrollable circumstances precently held at Poughkeepsie; but our place was more at the last session, now turned short round, without than supplied by Mr. Pillsbury, who kindly consenta letter from AARON M. Powell, it appears to have and gave them as generally in his favor. I suppose this was a necessary training for a good grab at 'the spoils,' of which it is said they have considerable hopes, and make clamorous demands, as having elected the Ostend candidate by keeping votes from the Republican.

While the question of Whitfield's right was pending before the Committee of Elections, and he was in at tendance before the Investigating Committee in Kansas for the purpose of maintaining it, receiving all the time his pay for attendance in his seat at Washing-The following is an extract of a letter from Benja-ton, he found leisure to commit treason by levying MIN S. Jones, (who, with his wife, has done excellent an army at Westport, some six hundred strong, and service in our cause, in central New York, during the leading it against the people whom he claimed to replast three months,) dated Carbondale, (Pa.) 25th ult. resent! Col. Sumner ordered him to disband himself 'In my last, I told you that our labors in Tompkins and his wretches, which he promised, and falsely precounty, N. Y., were quite encouraging. We came tended to do; but having dispersed a little in the into Pennsylvania via the Scranton railroad, stopping bushes, they all reassembled, and their commander first at Montrose, where an old acquaintance of mine detached 250 to butcher, sack and burn Osawatamie. resides. He gave us information in regard to persons one of the most peaceful, industrious and flourishing and places, that was of great use to us, and our meet- towns of his constituency! And this fellow is sitting ings have been generally good, so far as numbers were in the highest councils of the Republic, while Free oncerned, and sometimes unexpectedly large. I think State men, for nobly defending their homes and famour general experience has been, that where Republi- ilies, and sustaining the liberties of America, are mewcanism most prevails, we obtain the poorest audiences, ed up in foul prisons, working as felons on national In Tunkhannock, a town which is noted for being a buildings, (which may a curse follow!) and liable, hard place, and which gave ninety majority for Bu- under usurped and inhuman enactments, to 'ball and

Whitfield was one of the earliest and most nefaigious sentiment of the community; and especially is rious conspirators to abrogate the Missouri Compact, this true of Methodism, which, in this region, is ex- and, if it could not be destroyed by intrigue and corpressed in the Christian Advocate & Journal, and not, ruption, to trample it down with iron heels and blow in the county a little north of us, represented by it up with gunpowder. In pursuance of the conspiracy, he was appointed Indian Agent, under the dic e Northern Independent.

We are now in a mining region, where we find it tation of David R. Atchison, the head conspiradefiance, and for the practical subversion, of the Com-The winter has, for us, been a very hard one. We pact. This was many years before there was the subordinates, all but three from Missouri, all at high salaries from our Treasury, all the creatures and NEW Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., Washington confederates of Atchison, were appointed to occupy Nebraska,) under the same auspices, and for the same The celebrated Storm Galop, composed by Bilse, purpose. There are only about thirty-five agents and sub-agents maintained by this Government among the Indian tribes, and here are nine taken from a single O, my love's like a red red rose. A favorite Scotch State, ranking low in population, to be sustained in a ong, written by Robert Burns. Music by Ernst Held. single Territory! Here is a very pretty abuse for an The Wedding Day. Grand Waltz Brilliant, com- impartial Government, and a national party. leaving out of the case the atrocious object of these intrigues. A private letter of Whitfield to George W. Clark, the murderer of Barber, was found with other corre-One by one have passed away. Ballad, composed spondence, concealed in Clark's garden, near Lecomp-

ton, at the capture of Titus's blockhouse last summ Sweet bells of home. Ballad, arranged by Frank The letter is dated Washington, March 1, 1856. The pitiable villain, Shannon, had just before this been some weeks at Washington, for the purpose, (as h expressed it in a letter to the same assassin, found at OF THE UNION. Whitfield in his letter informs his brother conspire

THE JURY LAW SUSTAINED. In the Massachusetts tor, that Shannon had started on his return to the The Juny Law Sustained. All the motion House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the motion to repeal the law of 1855, declaring and establishing abolitionist in Kansas.' When ex-President Catspaw abolitionist in Kansas.' When ex-President Catspaw abolitionist in Kansas.' When ex-President Catspaw abolitionist in the same attempt to cure his burns and shall abandon the vain attempt to cure his burns and shall abandon the vain attempt to cure his burns and the good and free of New England remember who is was that invested that drunken vagabond with that full power.

Our precious delegate from Kansas next goes on t vaunt himself in a very remarkable bit of rhodomon-

tade. He tells his friend Clark, with a concoming a Border Ruffian, that his has accused of figuring in getting up the mean was Pierce's Message to Congress, sent a few d fore, in which he took sides, openly at last, will tors and murderers, backing the usurping legi in all its fraud and cruelty; and der in all its fraud and cruenty; and denouncing on tion to it by the crippled and broken Free State. as REBELLION and HIGH TREASON! Truly it was as REBELLION and the creature, who claimed it as the bolt worthy of the Catspan, which dags it sissing from the forge to horrify all heather but happily to frighten nobody, not even the women and children of Kansas,

In view of all which, this delightful delegate, In view of all whom Nothings voted \$25 a day whom Massacrasses the Ruffians, leaving him so two or three thousand more for travel, during his ulnable services, pronounces upon the illust paw the following elegant and pithy eulogium, We think here that Pierce come up to scatch

Whitfield's connection with the causes of the unit war and barbarous massacre perpetrated under ommand of Harney upon the Sioux Indians in 185 is matter of vital concern to the sovereign people, i the sovereign is not already dethroned, and det basely to acquiesce in it.

He made an appointment to meet, new Fort Lanmie, some three thousand of those Indians, in the lemie, some tirree industrie of 1854, for the purpose of paying their annuities. The goods, in which the a auities were part payable, had arrived. The ladia were encamped there more than three weeks, and yo the agent did not appear. Meantime, the ignorme presumption and arrogance of a couple of your Westpointers in command at the fort, had got up quarrel with the Indians without provocation without the slightest legal or rational excuse, A conpany of thirty men, under command of Breve 3d Lieut. Grattan and orders from Brevet Lieut Flag. ing, attempted to massacre a large portion of the tribe. reposing in profound peace, and awaiting, by invita tion of the proper officer of the Government, his ari val in their camp. The assailants discharged the artillery and a volley of musketry at a peacealle an inoffensive mass of men, women and e that was their last exploit, as it was the first of the ambitious and headstrong young man who come them. They were all cut off, and most righteouse, before they could reload a gun. Whitfield gave to the Government an official ge-

ount of this tragedy, in which he stated a series of facts constituting a complete justification of the In dians. Not a particle of blame could attach to the according to that statement, and according to the whole current of the testimony, taken by the Govern ment itself, without the presence of an Indian, and without seeking or receiving any statement of the case on their part. They acted strictly in self-defence and to their moderation and humanity after the imme diate conflict was over, the rest of the garrison wer indebted for their lives, and the Gover preservation of the post, its armament and stores Then this vigilant and faithful servant of the people proceeds to tell how, if he had been there, the blood catastrophe would have been prevented, the officers the post would have minded their business, not med dled with his, and no massacre on either side would have taken place. Out of his own mouth he is on demned. He ought to have been there four weeks fore the criminal acts and their lamentable convenue ces occurred, unless prevented by an act of God. Non such is pretended. He states that he had an engage ment to meet other Indians at the south some hu dred miles off. That fact neither justiles nor pallist his fatal negligence. The real root of the matter that he considered, as most slave-driving Indian go do, (and they are nearly all of that stamp,) that the nousand poor people, belonging to one of Pince SUBJECT BACES, should humbly wait the pleasure the Lord Agent! It is manifest, therefore, that Whitfield's criminal negligence, and want of due order and diligence in the discharge of his official duties, the frightful slaughters near fort Laramie, and the infamous and devilish butchery of men, women and chil dren in the campaign which ensued, are to be ascribed even more than to the reckless ambition of the you officers, the injustice and imbecility of Pierce, the lies Jeff. Davis, and the barbarity of that scourge of h manity, perpetually 'armed with hell-flames and fury, William S. Harney. Alas! how long will this people sleep, and let foul 'satyrs dance in their high place and bloody tyrants wield at will their terrible power They will wake at last to find chains fastened on their own limbs, and themselves as powerless to obtain jus tice or live in security as the present 'subject race Thierry, in his admirable history of the Norman Con quest, remarks that, when the Ang reduced to slavery the Danes of Northumberland, whom nobody cared, they began to forge chains for the rest of their subjects, and to rivet them on their own

Anglo-Saxons. Whitfield, having thus exonerated the Sionx and onvicted himself, winds up his report by giving the Government the following unrighteou in which the brutality of sentiment far surpasses vulgarity of language, namely :- that they show give all the Indians, from Texas to Oregon, a gente drubbing.' This is in the vein of Nero, who wish that Rome had but one neck, that he might cut it d at a blow. It accords sweetly with the most appro system of plantation policy, which is to crush out corrents of innocent blood every remnant of spirit, ma hood and self-respect, which their Argus-eyed mentors can detect in another 'subject race.' Me

Almighty 6 od help the forlorn wretches! A member of Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet related to # ome thirty years ago, the following anecdote:-Then was a Turkish Minister at Washington. He was invited to dine by another member, who sent his simto a spring for a pitcher of water. He presently turned without the water, but with a broken p for which he was soundly beaten. Where Moslem moralized thus :- 'You don't manage th matters right; we have a better way. You beaten your menial, but you have not mended pitcher. Now, we should have beaten him before went, and then he wouldn't have broken it."

The brutal advice of Whitfield has become noteworthy, as it is now substantially followed by b Government. Every week's report brings some war, some new massacre, perpetrated by their Father' (a great sham.) or with his connivance his children! In Washington, Oregon, Nebraska and New Mexico, the slaughte dreadful, beyond the power of pen to describe, nerves of any but butchers to bear. And it is still ing on ! What is far worse, the aggressi instance have been originally on the side of the ernment, or the white and unwhipped rillains when has countenanced, re-enforced and paid.* If a profor war cannot be provoked by ordinary in and violence to the poor, harried and dispit white caitiffs can always be found to disguise selves as Indians, and rob and murder their sh neighbors, and burn their houses. Then, of est war to the knife by the Government, the pech the bloodhounds! No longer ago than la many white women and children were murdered such monsters. A letter from Fort Myers, in Flerik dated the 24th of that month, said :-

The Tampa Peninsular of this week coregular affidavit of a man or two, who got fix and confessed that they belonged to a regularized band of white men, who progress rate As Indians, and go about plundering and mathrough the country.

The same thing was done when Jackson, as Pres dent, commenced the Florida wars. Who has impor-

ten Osceola, and the \$40,000,000? General Wool will deserve a monument a light as Washington's, if he follows up his noble electric restrain, expose and punish the brigands. at last so great call and long been mad vance ha oppressio joice. T accompli-they will The D government the helm friends o to expect assert th saving at

> Ty as any their pro free Stat is it not counter Power e not read; er expre ily acced the promany of their pro low, and

ery step versal fr intentio put in t all man orical fl the whi The 1 They w

redemp Their li slave d which 1 to be h be repr what o act the woman of bond dition thrust

escaped which junctio profess and me

ways, idom of we so volunt and cr finite dispose assert low-m Consis How that the

made : tion is

er letters from Florida impute the present war

ncipled whites, who want the pickings and

either by orders from Washington, or at the

of contracts and campaigns. The Govern-

is primarily to blame in all these cases. To

ion of a little satrap of a post or province, upon urrence of every violence charged upon the In-

without previously holding a deliberate, impar-

searching investigation, to ascertain the truth,

place the culpability where it belongs, is in effect e a carte blanche to every white villain squatting

ndian lands, or how ring about their border, or ising himself in their garb to involve the country

ands, demoralizing and disgracing our country,

g its treasure, and shocking the rightminded and

the whether the Constitution intended to give

hhanded and dangerous form of the war pow-

ng settlers. They ought to be restrained by

cans be consistently called an Anti-Slavery party

the people see fit to engraft slavery into it, they are

sistent with their name, and the slaves now groaning

in hopeless bondage will with confidence and certainty

Executive this fearful prerogative. It prohibits

rom 'declaring war.' Did it mean the mockery allowing him to make it, without declaring it? a

the same objections are applicable to wars made

anst Indians by voluntary combinations of the

aringent and vigilant laws from using any force

at in the strictest self-defence, not to include ag-

defence or retaliation. If they were thus re

ed, they would have no need of defence. Under

ent iniquitous and violent management, a white

dened and shielded by the terror of our sway, wasce himself of lands, contrary to Indian treaties,

ed States. He gets together companions of conand habits and pursuits. They lay out a city near

nine, or on a choice navigable stream, and include

an Indian village in their plan. They stop the Indian

ferry with threats of death, and extermination by the

over of the United States. The native proprietors

are sorely alarmed, as they should be. They manifest

a stern abhorrence of the invaders, and threaten re-

to assemble a band of desperadoes from the nearest

mines and settlements. They insult the chief men,

plate the women (their constant practice,) and when,

under such unspeakable provocations, an intention to

and assassins, in the dead of night, fall upon the vil-

lare, fire the cabins, and shoot the occupants as they

ar to escape from the flames ! Then their 'Great

'ather' sends out-not wise and humane men to in-

restigate, but a Harney to exterminate. This, which

has actually occurred and caused one Indian war, that

the enlightened and virtuous republic' has on hand,

o on, Messrs. Davis, Whitfield, Lane, Harney &

Murder, ravish, plunder and burn! You can

ert the uses of our might; you can exhaust our

easury and crush manhood out of a brave and gener-

ous race. You may make them 'subject' enough to

satisfy the poor fantastic imitation of a man, which

affect to fulfill his oracles. By continued spoliation,

oppression and whisky, you may render the noble sons

the forest so abject and vile that even you may flater yourselves that you are not the lowest in the scale of humanity, and may practise airs of self-esteem on

the strength of it. 'But know that, for these things,

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WILLIAM PENN.

VIROQUA, (Wisconsin,) 1857.

subsided, and we are now in the midst of a

rest calm, and it becomes us to ascertain our latitude

and longitude, that we may know what progress has

een made toward the port of humanity. If any ad-

vance has been made towards the overthrow of human oppression, the friends of humanity will certainly re-

jace. They may not approve of the means used to

ecomplish a desirable object, but the good results

they will hail with exultant joy.

The Democrats have managed to keep the reins of

government in their hands. They are to remain at

the helm of the ship of state. But what are the friends of human rights and the enslaved in our land

expect at their hands? They profess to be the

ascert their belief in the principle of equal rights to

as any one '! And are they not equally loud in

their professions of opposition to the extension of sla-

very? I speak of the Democrats in the nominally States. Such are their pretensions! But, alas!

is it not all pretension? How inconsistent for men to

make such noble declarations, and then in action go

ounter to them! Where or when has the Slave

Power ever demanded any thing that Democrats were

not ready and willing to grant? When has that pow-

er expressed a wish to which said party did not ready accede? They are ready to grant to the South all

the pro-slavery guarantees of the Constitution, and

many of them more if desired. I verily believe all

their professions of freedom and equal rights are hollow, and nought but sound. It seems to me that ev-

ery step in their past history goes to show that they hever were and never intend to be on the side of uni-

versal freedom, but, rather, that it was and is their

intention to keep the African race in a state of perpet-

nal bondage. It seems to me there is no trust to be

put in their oft-repeated expressions of sympathy for

mankind. I, for one, regard them as mere 'rhet-

orical flourishes,' really intended by them to apply to

nds of the oppressed and down-trodden in every and where oppression exists. How ready they are to

God will bring you to judgment."

u call chief, as some barbarians set up a monkey and

tance as human nature cannot help. This is enough

banished, perhaps, by his vices and crimes

in that which is prohibited!

to the Government troops backing up interested

RIL 3.

htful delegate, to s voted \$25 a day leaving him some el, during his vale illustrious Cata eulogium, viz;to scatch nobly.' traied under the Indiana in 1855, overeign people, if id, and determined

t, near Fort Lara. ndians, in the latin which the an-ed. The Indians we weeks, and yet no, the ignorance, couple of young fort, had got up a provocation, and excuse. A comnd of Brevet 2d evet Lieut, Plemortion of the tribe, miting, by invitaernment, his arridischarged their t a peaceable and nd children; but s the first of the who commanded most righteonsly, ent an official acstated a series of

ild attach to them according to the n by the Governan Indian, and tement of the case in self-defence; y after the imm the garrison were overnment for the ant of the people there, the bloody either side would mouth he is conntable co act of God. None e had an engagesouth some huntifies nor palliates of the matter is

cation of the In

ing Indian egents stamp,) that three one of Pierce's it the pleasure of therefore, that to want of due order official duties, the nie, and the infawomen and chilare to be ascribed, tion of the young Pierce, the lies of at scourge of hu--flames and fury. g will this people heir high places, r terrible power fastened on their t 'subject races.' the Norman Con-Saxon kings ha

thumberland, for rge chains for the em on their own port by giving to far surpasses the at they should Oregon, a gentcel Sero, who wished might cut it off he most approved is to crush out in ant of spirit, man-Argus-eyed torhes! net related to me,

mecdote :- There ion. He was inno sent his slave He presently rea broken pitcher, Whereupon the way. You have not mended the en him before he ken it. ias become more followed by the brings some new by their Great

connivance, upon egon, California, thtering has been o describe, or the And it is still goressions in every side of the Govl villains whom it id. If a pretest ry insults, frauds dispirited natives, disguise them-Then, of course, the people and than last May, ere murdered by lyers, in Flerida,

week contains a o got frightened, regularly org THEM THEMSELVIS g and murdering ackson, as Presi-

Who has forgot-

that the Bible is a divine revelation, and pronounces the most awful woes upon the oppressor—that God made of one blood all nations—that Christ's injunetion is to break the bonds of the oppressor, and let the oppressed go free—that the Bible was given to man as a rule of duty in this life, and to point the way was doubled, and thus obtained both by the State and by private munificence.

posed to the Committee an appropriation of at least ten thousand dollars, provided the same amount could be raised by private donation or otherwise. The sum was doubled, and thus obtained both by the State and by private munificence.

Henry Ward Beecher.—The Richmond Enquirer, with its usual elegance, calls Henry Ward Beecher the minister resident, representative of his Majesty—the Devil.' Has the Enquirer been presented at that Court, that it is so well informed?—Salem Observar

Consistency, thou art a jewel!

ways, and make him a child of God, fit for the king-

om of heaven. Say they, we do not propose, nor do we wish, to touch the institution itself. We have

voluntarily put our heels upon the neck of the slave,

and crushed out what little manhood God in his in-

finite wisdom saw fit to give him, and we have no

disposition to remove the iron heel that he may arise,

assert his manhood, and take his stand among his fel-

low-men. And yet, they call themselves Anti-Slavery.

How strange that so many good men, who believe

ad main to convert the sinner from the error of his ject of freedom and of human rights; and as the

THE LII ERATOR.

perfect bliss, and that this can only be done by pos- I am very happy to learn the names of some of the sessing a knowledge of the truths contained within sisters previously interested in a scheme similar to my the lids of that book-how strange it is that men own. Miss Clay is one of the few who are ever de believing all this, and more too, can sanction, sustain ing, ever sacrificing to the calls of humanity. Her and uphold a government and its laws that deny all personal kindness to me, when laboring in behalf of this, sets the word of God on one side, and virtually the slave many years ago, will never be forgotten. I blots God out of existence! Call a man an Anti-Sla-very man and a Christian who supports a government to recollect, if I ever knew, and hope never to forget that denies his brother the privilege of learning to her very appropriate allusions, especially to the fly enunciate the letters which make up the word God! on the wheel; but with regard to the division of the How often has that party reiterated the declaration, that all men are endowed by their Creator with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and condition at the present time, in the beautiful town of how often have they sworn allegiance to government Lancaster. It would have died, had it not been for and law which annihilate all these principles! It is the charity of the State and the benevolence of cernought but solemn mockery—practical atheism. For one, I am unable to reconcile their profession with nance. their practice. Such a course may appear consistent Thanks to the 'Giver of every good and perfect

to many, and numbers may be induced to join that gift' for this inestimable proof of His love and proviparty; but to me it is worse than 'sounding brass dence in thus providing, through human instrumenand tinkling cymbal.' It is worse than vain pretentalities, for the wants and moral condition of His sufsion. To call their reasoning good logic is to insult the common sense of man. Never can the Republi-

C. S. BROWN.

RIGHTS OF JURORS. The Judiciary Committee gave a hearing yesterday afternoon, in the Hall of the Rep-resentatives, to the petitioners for a law that all adult while they profess such principles, and carry them out in practice. I sincerely hope and trust that the

while they profess such principles, and carry them out in practice. I sincerely hope and trust that the spread of truth, in connection with the afflictions they suffer, will yet open their eyes, and bring them to a knowledge of the truth as it is in the true principles of humanity. Had they succeeded in their efforts to get possession of the reins of government, what was the slave to expect from their hands in regard to the amelioration of his condition, or his deliverance from a system of oppression which is a 'thousand-fold greater than that which our fathers rose in rebellion against'? I am free to confess, I cannot see that the slave had any more hope of deliverance under their rule than under the rule of the Democrats. To my mind, there is little or no difference in the two parties in relation to their principles or their acts. Why was it a virtuous act, and one to be commemorated so long as time may endure, for our forefathers to rise up and resist their own government even unto death, because that government subjected them to a paltry tax on tea, paper, &c., and now an awful act for the oppress.

It may be principles of the first the sentence in the two parties in relation to their principles or their acts. Why was it a virtuous act, and one to be commemorated so long as time may endure, for our forefathers to rise up and resist their own government even unto death, because that government subjected them to a paltry tax on tea, paper, &c., and now an awful act for the oppress.

It mere the rule of the Hall od the Representatives, to the petitioners of a law that all adult was all citizens may have the right to fix the sentence in criminal cases.

The Committee was addressed by Wendell Phillian that principles or heir indicates.

The committee was addressed by Wendell Phillian criminal cases.

The Committee was addressed by Wendell Phillian criminal cases.

The committee was addressed by wendell Phillian criminal cases.

The Committee was addressed by wendell Phillian criminal cases.

The committee was ad question of slavery is concerned, I see no difference in the two parties. I know that the latter party endeavors to make out that it is opposed to the extension of slavery, and can and will prevent its further spread, and that the other is in favor of its extension. I am unable to see that this is really so. The Democrat says a Territory seeking admission as a State is left to form a Constitution adapted to its own wants. If the people see fit to engraft slavery into it, they are

responsible, and Congress has no constitutional power to dictate any thing different. And is not this in HARRISBURG, March 24, 1857. Yesterday, Mr. Harris introduced the following pre-mble and resolution into the Senate: keeping with the doctrine of the sovereignty of the

'Whereas, the Supreme Court, ordained by the Constitution as the highest sanctuary of justice, through the preponderance which the Slave Oligarchy possesses in its councils, has become little else than the willing tool of the pro-slavery politicians, and has rendered a judgment in the Dred Scott case which is a work mountrous perversion of truth and right than So it seems to me; and the most intelligent Republicans in this vicinity that I have talked with, (and I have conversed with some who were up for the highest offices in the gift of the people,) admit this to be the true constitutional doctrine. Not long since, in conversation with two Republicans who were runa more monstrous perversion of truth and right than any to be found in the records of any nation calling ning for the Legislature, I was told this was the pre-

ning for the Legislature, I was told this was the precise doctrine of their party, and I believe they were correct.

Notwithstanding there seems to be little or no difference between the two parties, I nevertheless have strong faith to believe that the Republican party will ere long be compelled to take a stand in favor of immediate, universal, and unconditional emancipation. There are many associated with that party who are at heart as good Abolitioniats as are to be found in the records of any nation calling itself free and enlightened; therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the North-Western Territory, and the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude in all that territory now contained in the records of any nation calling itself free and enlightened; therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the orradinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the North-Western Territory, and the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude in all that territory now contained in the records of any nation calling itself free and enlightened; therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the orradinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the North-Western Territory, and the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude in all that territory now contained in the record decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the North-Supreme Court of the United St There are many associated with that party who are at heart as good Abolitionists as are to be found in the world. Their sympathies are in the right direction, and they will rejoice to see the day come when the better shall be proclaimed to all the people throughout the whole land.' It seems to me all that is necessary to make Republicans what they should be is, to have their leaders assume a correct position before the masses. When that is done, I believe the mass of the Republicans will done to the land to the lan

masses. When that is done, I believe the mass of the Republicans will flock to their standard, and unite with the true Abolitionists, and then will they be con-Harris, Welch and Gazzam.

The introduction of these documents led to considerable discussion. They were then referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jordan, Walton, Harris, Welch and Gazzam.

BORDER RUFFIAN VIOLATION OF THE U. S. MAILS. look forward to a happy deliverance.

I believe the time is rapidly approaching when to sell men, women and children upon the auction-block will be regarded as the most heinous crime on earth, and will be treated as such. Let us all bring the matter home to ourselves, make the slave's case our own, and I have no fears for the result, if we will be true to our convictions. God grant that the time may speedily come when the principle of universal

be true to our convictions. God grant that the time may speedily come when the principle of universal freedom, so nobly proclaimed by God in all his works, by Christ, the apostles, and good men of every age, and boldly put forth by our forefathers in their noble Declaration of Independence, shall be sung by every man, woman and child throughout the entire length and breadth of our country! When that day arrives, we shall be what we profess to be, a free people, and Heaven will smile on us its choicest blessings. Until that time comes, I am content to be identified with a despised and persecuted party, suffer reproach and contumely, and do what I can, in my humble way, to promote the spread of light and truth as it is revealed to me; doubting not, for a moment, that he who is faithful to truth and justice will receive great reward here, and 'in the world to come, life everlasting.'

Yours, for the promulgation of truth,

I. N. PERHAM.

BOSTATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOSTON, March 23d, 1857.

Dear Friend Garrison:

Herewith I forward you the first Report of the State Industrial School for Girls. It is full of interest and true pathos in its delineation of the character of those unfortunate girls who have been admitted as

est and true pathos in its delineation of the character of

tension of slavery, but nought was said in favor of the temption of the slave from his present thraldom. Their lips were hermetically sealed against the poor slave dying in his chains. Like the Democrats, they were willing to swear allegiance to a Constitution which regards man (the black man) as a brute, and to be held and treated as such. The slaveholder must

a refuge away from the haunts of vice and the temptor to be held and treated as such. The slaveholder must be represented in Congress on his property, say they:

that property must be butchered if it attempts to do that property must be butchered if it attempts to do that property must be butchered if it attempts to do the progress of the age.

For myself, I can with truth and justice say, that the proposed to hang people because they came together merely to discuss the propriety of discolving any of bondage, and endeavors to approximate to the condition of a man made in God's own image, must be founding of a man made in God's own image, must be kind. I could not, therefore, disclaim the little credit. The Journal forgets that the Fremont platform be thrust back into that awful pit from which they had kind. I could not, therefore, disclaim the little credit thrust back into that awful pit from which they had seemed. They promise loyalty to a government which makes it a penal offence to obey the solemn injunctions of Christ, notwithstanding many of them profess to be his true disciples, and labor with might and main the process to be his true disciples, and labor with might increase of the slave, I have been led to consider other subjects.

Having long been interested in the cause of the slave, I have been led to consider other subjects.

U. S. Constitution is no worse than he who favors a change in the Constitution of Wisconsin.—Milreaukse personal and in the process of the subjects.

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Having long been interested in the cause of the slave, I have been led to consider other subjects.

U. S. Constitution is no worse than he who favors a change in the Constitution of Wisconsin.—Milreaukse personal and it they desire a separation, they have as much right to withdraw from the Union as they had to entire the promotion of the slave, I have been led to consider other subjects.

U. S. Constitution is no worse than he who favors a change in the Constitution of Wisconsin.—Milreaukse personal and the promotion of the subjects.

peet of freedom and of human rights; and as the crowning point, in my estimation, the elevation of our race. Especially has my own sex been among the down-trodden and oppressed of black and white, and in visiting the various prisons of our country, and in wisting the various prisons of our country, and in witnessing the degradation of females therein confined, together with the general condition of the destitute classes of the community, I saw at once the need of reformatories, and was thereby induced to lay my plan before a Committee of the Legislature, and to furnish them with the requisite facts and statistical information which were, with the suggestions from myself and others, incorporated in their report. As the most probable way of securing the object, I proposed to the Committee an appropriation of at least

posed to the Committee an appropriation of at least

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE. A late Havana paper, NEW HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVE erring to the continued introduction of island, says:—

'Two more American vessels have sailed from New 'Two more American vessels have sailed from New Orleans for the coast of Africa. The news came here by the last steamer. The slave dealers have now four good places to fit out—Boston, New York, Baltimore and New Orleans. I have heard that there are now four clipper brigs building in Baltimore for the trade. These few facts are sufficient in themselves to convince all of your intelligent readers that, though we have pronounced slavery piracy, we are in fact the most successful slave-dealers, not even excepting the Cubans. We supply the men and vessels, they the means. Which are most deserving of punishment?'

Emigration to Liberia. The following table shows the number of emigrants sent to Liberia by the Amer-ican Colonization Society and its auxiliaries from each

33 Indiana,
46 Illinois,
199 Missouri,
35 Iowa,
179 Texas,
5 Choctaw Nation,
510 Others, Connecticut,
New York,
New Jersey,
Pennsylvania,
Delaware,
Maryland,
District of Colum Total number, 9,502 Number born free, 3,676 Number that pur-chased their free-Virginia, North Carolina. South Carolina, Alabama, that pur chased their free-dom, 536 Number emancipa-ted for emigra-tion to Lib Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana,

and is in direct conflict not only with its whole theory and practice, but also with the high-swelling pretensions of the advocates of squatter sovereignty. It reveals the real animus of the pro-slavery plotters, and the hollowness of the worshippers of that modern to Diana of Ephesus,' squatter sovereignty.—State of Maine.

Destruction of a Hotel by Fire—Six Persons Burned to Death.—Foley's Hotel, at Harbor Grace, N. F., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 21st ult. together with all the outhouses. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock, while between thirty and forty persons were asleep on the premises, six of whom perished in the flames. The others escaped by leaping from the upper story windows, for the fire spread with such rapidity that all other means of escape were cut off. Those who were burnt to death were Capt. Corbin, in the employ of Mr. Foley. Canty had got out safely, but on learning that the child of Mr. Foley had not escaped, he rushed back for the purpose of rescuing it, and was not seen afterward. The premises were totally destroyed—together with all the furniture and stores.

Aveful Catastrophe by Fire.—At Cornwallis, N. S.,

Aucful Catastrophe by Fire.—At Cornwallis, N. S., 6th ult., Allen C. Barnaby's dwelling was consumed by fire. Of his family, four children perished in the flames. By the most extraordinary eiforts, two children and Mrs. Barnaby were rescued from death. As it was, the wife was badly burned, and was not expected to live, and the husband is a cripple for life.

Cedarville, Herkimer Co., Weatherday and Sunday, April 11 and 12. Cedarville, Herkimer Co., West West West Wast Variety and Sunday, April 11 and 12.** Cedarville, Herkimer Country, Tuesday and Wedness-

The dwelling-house of Mr. Hutcheon, near Mallorytown, Canada West, was burnt last week, and four children perished in the flames.

Fire and Loss of Life.—At Brownsburg, Canada, on the 15th ult., the house of Mr. James Hendric was destroyed by fire, and both Mr. Hendric and his wife perished in the flames. The remains of the bodies, reduced to a cinder, were found in the cellar. A daughter escaped by jumping from her chamber window, a distance of 16 feet.

St. Louis, March 27 .- About 7 o'clock this evening, St. Louis, March 27.—About 7 o'clock this evening, a terrific explosion of powder occurred in the gun store of T. J. Aldrich, on Main street, blowing the building to atoms, together with the extensive hardware establishment adjoining of Kraft & Co. It is impossible to get the full particulars to-night, but, as far as can be ascertained, four persons have been killed, and several others severely wounded. The ruins of the building are now burning.

S. DYER, Secretary.

S. Abington, April 1, 1857.

The Old Brick Church in New York.—Workmen are engaged in pulling down the Old Brick Church, near the Park, in New York. The ground upon which it stands was formerly a place of burial. The remains of 242 persons have been disinterred, and transferred to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, in eight large cases. No whole pieces of any coffins remain, but two silver plates with inscriptions have been brought to light.

Chicago, March 28.—As a gravel train containing a number of laborers, near Laselle, on Thursday, was passing over an embankment which had been undermined by the recent rains, it gave way, and precipitated the train 25 feet below, killing four men and seriously wounding eight others.

To Dr. Livingston, the African traveller, is said to be almost black from constant exposure to a hot sun. So it seems climate does affect color.

'SOUTH SIDE.' Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has written a defence of slavery, and taken his place by the side of Dr. Adams, of Boston, and President

The George Aublin and John Cleary were put in one cell in Moyamenaing prison, for beating their wives, when the former, in a fit of mania a potu, killed the latter by breaking his skull with a heavy iron plate taken from the window of the cell. He moved the dead body to another part of the cell, rolled up a blanket and put it under the head of the corpse for a pillow, and commenced washing up the blood, at which employment he was engaged when discovered by the keeper.

The bodies of two children, buried five years ago, we dug up last week in the German Burying Ground in Allentown, Pa., and found to be petrified as hard as stone—while bodies in adjacent graves were strictly decomposed.

Died—In Newburyport, March 25, Mr. Joseph Wilson, 78. Mr. Wilson was a highly respected citizen, who had been a wood carver of some celebrity, and in his youth carved the images that surrounded Lord Timothy Dexter's place on High street.

of the Junius Tracts—a series of political papers of great popularity in the campaign of 1840—also editor of the Speeches and Correspondence of Henry Clay, died a few weeks since at Savannah, Geo., where he had gone in pursuit of health.

REV. A. BLANCHARD, Mernden, N. H. We think very highly of your preparations, &c.'
REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburgh, N. Y. 'I was surprised to find my grey hair turn as when I was young.'
REV. JOS. McKEE, Pastor of the West D. R.

died a few weeks since at Savanahad deep land of the land gone in pursuit of health.

**To I. C. Scheroph, or some such name, manager of Thalberg, was arrested by Sheriff Shed, of Lowell, this morning, and held to bail in \$500, for ejecting a negro named Alexander P. Burton, from their concert at Lowell last night, after he had bought a ticket. He went in, but before taking a seat, was shown out.

Boston Journal of Tuesday.

Cansas.—At last accounts, the pro-slavery sheriffs, appointed by the bogus Legislature, were beginning to collect taxes. At Leavenworth and some other points are collect taxes. At Leavenworth and some other points are there was no resistance to their or scalp, read the above, and judge of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE-

Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or young extant, being often efficacious in cases of hair appointed by the bogus Legislature, were beginning to collect taxes. At Leavenworth and some other points on the Missouri river there was no resistance to their demands, but they had been warned to leave several of the free State towns. In some places they had seized property, and advertised it for sale. The free State men, standing against 'taxation without representation,' were determined to resist the collection of taxes to support the ruffian government.

Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or young extant, being often efficacions in cases of hair alling, &c. without the Restorer.

Grey haired, Bald, or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the above, and judge of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the United States, Cuba, or Canada.

DEPOT, 355 BROOME-STREET, New-York.

Taxes to support the ruffian government.

DEPOT, 355 BROOME-STREET, New-York.

Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depot for of silver. Judas Iscariot received thirty pieces of sil-ver, and we insist the South should make up the number to Pierce. The South owes him twenty-four pieces, and they are in honor bound to pay them.—

Circleville Harald.

DEPOT, 355 BROOME-STREET, New-York.

To Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depot for circular and information.

Wholesale Agents. Boston—Ollando Tompkins, 271 Washington Street. Madam Demonest, 238 do.

Burs, Foster & Co. Geo. C. Goodwin.

March 27 6m

How to WRITE; A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF COMPOSITION AND LETTER-WRITING. A popular Hand-Book, embracing hints on Penmanship, choice of Writing Materials, Practical Rules for Literary Composition in general, and Epistolary and Newspaper writing, PUNCTUATION and PROOF COR-RECTING in particular; with Letters of Business, Relationship, Friendship, and Love; illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles, from the pens of the best writers; including Forms for Letters Introduction, Notes, Cards, etc., and a collection of Poetical Quotations. Price, in paper, prepaid by mail, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents.

The following, in press, will be issued as soon as

HOW TO TALK; or, Hints toward a Grammatical and Graceful Style in Composition and Debate. 30 cents.

30 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE; A Manual to Etiquette, and
Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for
Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies.
Price, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS; A Guide to Success in Practical Life, and Hand-Book of Legal and Com

mercial Forms. Same.

One dollar will pay for the four works, in paper, and \$1 75 in muslin. They will be sent to subscribers, postage prepaid, as fast as issued, by FOWLER, WELLS AND CO., 142 Washington, St., Boston.

We publish, as a great curiosity, the following

Kentucky, 585

Kansas—An Illustration of Squatter Sovereignty.—
At the recent session of the bogus Legislature of Kansus, an act was passed providing for a Convention to frame a State Constitution. This act was vetoed by Gov. Geary—on the ground that it makes no provision for submitting the Constitution to the people acceptance. Yet, notwithstanding this veto, the act was passed by a unanimous vote.

This shows the practical working of the much-vaunted 'popular sovereignty.' The bogus Legislature of Kansas dare not pass a law, submitting the question of the acceptance of a State Constitution to the people—notwithstanding all their hue and cry about framing their institutions in accordance with the views of bona fide settlers. Such a proceeding as this is unparalleled in the history of our government—and is in direct conflict not only with its whole theory and practice, but also with the high-swelling pretensions of the advocates of squatter sovereignty. It To Dr. Aver in America—

The great curing Barbarian of the outside country:

The great curing Barbarian of the outside country:

The great curing Barbarian of the outside country:

Tour present of sweet curing seeds and fragrant curing drops, of cherry smell, has been brought to Hug-seu-Tsne—the mighty Emperor (Kwangto) of the terrible, stout Ming dynasty, by the grace of heavened.

The great curing drops, by the grace of heavened.

The great curing drops and seed to find the curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to the sick in the great curing drops were given to th

day, April 14 and 15.

Fairfield, Herkimer Co., Saturday and Sunday, April 18 and 19.

NEW BEDFORD. WM. LLOYD GARRISON

TO OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at the Universalist Church, CENTER ABINGTON, on Thursday, (Fast Day,) April 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. WENDELL PHILLIPS and others are expected to be

S. Abington, April 1, 1857.

WORCESTER NORTH .- The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at LEOMINSTER, on Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day,) commencing at 104 o'clock, A. M. Members of the Society are requested to give a general and punctual attendance, and all persons are invited.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY ex-pect to be present at the meeting.

pect to be present at the meeting.

JOEL SMITH, President.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, the Radical Reform will lecture in the Melodeon, on Sunday, April 6, at 3 and half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. Subject: Marriage and Parentage. Those who are not prepared to hear plain truths, plainly spoken, are not expected to attend. Admittance to each lecture, 10 cents.

EXECUTION OF COLORED AMERICANS.—Two young men, well recommended for their qualifications as book-keepers, are in want of situations; another, well qualified as an operator in the several departments of the Daguerreotypean and Americans

These young men have devoted themselves assidu-ously to their respective occupations, and it is hoped that an opening may soon gladden their prospects. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D.,

Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Says: 'Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks were restored to their original color.

REV. M. THACHER (60 years of age), Pitcher, Chenango Co. N. Y. 'My hair is now restored to its natural color, and ceases to fall off.'

REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y. 'My hair is changed to its natural color, &c.'

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., 'My hair which was grey, is now restored to its natural color, &c.'

special meeting on the 23d ult., voted to accept the City Charter. Of 840 persons voting, 733 declared in favor of the Charter, and 107 against it. This will make the number of cities in Massachusetts fourteen.

One of the Appointments.—Isaiah Rynders has been appointed and commissioned U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York. This is decidedly one of the appointments—and worthy of 'Border Ruffian Democracy.' Who comes next?

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My own hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of my family who was becoming bald.'

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated, and new hair forming, &c.'

REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. produced a good effect.

young.'
REV. JOS. McKEE, Pastor of the West D. R.
Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross Piver,
N. Y. MRS. REV. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y.

'It is not Good for man to be Alone."

'The Old Physician' Again.

HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY, THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Courtship & Marriage,

Designed as a companion to that excellent book.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

The following is the Table of Contents of the first

art of this unique book:

CHAP. I. Is Marriage a Duty?

II. Nature and Design of Marriage.

III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.

IV. The Philosophy of being in Love.

V. At what Age should we Marry?

VI. On Equality in Marriage.

VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?

VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.

Part II. contains 32 chapters under the general head

PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE,

treated in the inimitable style for which 'The Old Physician' is justly celebrated. In one vol. 18 mo. Price, 75 cents.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., BOSTON,

HENRY P. B. JEWETT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Book that Sells.

VIOLET:

THE CROSS AND THE CROWN. BY MARIA J. McINTOSH.

The Tenth Thousand of this most charmin ook is ready this morning.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA. PARKER'S

Handbooks of these States, With new MAPS. Each volume complete in itself.

Price, 75 cents each.
Every traveller to the West should purchase these dmirable Handbooks. JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.,

Publishers, Roston,

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL, For Children & Youth of both Sexes.

THIS School is located in the pleasant and quiet village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., within two hours' ride of Boston, Worcester and Providence,—a place admirably fitted for an Educational Institution which is designed to combine with intellectual training proper attention to the physical health and comfort, and a watchful regard to the moral and social culture of those who may share its privileges and opportunities. Its success, since it has been under the superintence of its present Principals, together with their former experience, and general qualification for the position they occupy, increases the hope and the belief that they may prove themselves worthy of the confidence and patronage, not only of their friends, but of the friends of a true and comprehensive education, and of the public at large.

The design of this School is to educate in the highest and best sense of the term; to exalt substance above show, attainment above accomplishment, merit above appearance, being above seeming; to make neither parrots, puppets, nor pedants, but thinkers; to aid in the formation of a symmetrical, harmonious, substantial character; to fit its pupils for any truly honorable calling, and for solid usefulness in life. Hence, the superficialities, mockeries, and shams, that so often characterize popular and fashionable boarding schools, will be studiously avoided, and thoroughness rather than extent—quality rather than quantity—will be carefully regarded.

Jarents and Guardians desirous of finding a pleasant and comfortable HOME for their children or wards while prosecuting their studies, where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be

and comfortable HOME for their children or wards while prosecuting their studies, where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be removed from the evils and temptations of common society, and from the corrupting power of prevailing wickedness—where they will be nurtured in virtue, humanity and pure religion, will find here an unusually favorable opportunity of realizing their wishes.

As this Institution is thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its purpose and spirit, it must necessarily rely to a very great extent upon the friends of Reform and Progress for its prosperity and support.

Reform and Progress for its prosperity and support.

To all such, its claims and merits are respectfully and confidently submitted.

To those desiring it, the names of persons who have had children or wards at the School, and of others competent to judge in the matter, will be given, on application, for purposes of reference and particular information.

The next,--Summer Term,--of this Institution

will commence on Wednesday, April 15, 1857, and continue twelve and a half weeks. For further information and particulars, see large Circular—to be obtained by addressing either of the Principals., Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE HAYWOOD, March 13. 3wis3wos

DR. ALCOTT'S NEW BOOK.

The Laws of Health, - on -Sequel to 'The House I Live In.'

THIS is unquestionably one of the most complete and valuable Physiological works ever written. It is designed by the venerable author not only as a book for the family, but for the school-room, and is well worth ten times its cost to any family in the land. The Author and publisher are daily receiving the strongest testimonials in favor of this admirable book. President Hopkins, of Williams College, writes thus to the author.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Dec. 22, 1866.
Dr. Alcott-Dear Sir-You have been a public benefactor, a pioneer in a great work, and I have no doubt have prevented untold suffering. A wide circulation of the 'Laws of Health' cannot fail of being greatly useful.

Sincerely yours,
MARK HOPKINS. John D. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Schools, Boston, speaks as follows:

Dr. Alcott—My Deak Sie—I have read your 'Laws of Health' with great satisfaction, and I say to my friends, 'Go and do likewise.' I have just put a copy into the hands of a college student, and wish a copy of it might be put into the hands of every student in every college, seminary and school in the land.

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN D. PHILBRICK.

The work is comprised in one handsome 12mo volume. Price \$1.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS,
117 Washington Street, - - Boston M13 3w A NEW PRUIT AND PLOWER CATA-

LOGUE, FOR 1857. WITH described and prices of all Trees and Plants needed in the Garden, Lawn, Orchard, Green House, Vinery or Nursery, with the latest noe-etties, will be forwarded on application. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
March 27.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

PRINTERS; 21 Cornhill Boston,

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. A WAIL FOR MASSACHUSETTS-EXTRACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

BY DANIEL S. WHITNEY. How has Massachusetts suffered! In her feelings, in her honor, Since the day when to her borders. Borne on the telegraphic wires, Came the news of blood and outrage From the fair and distant Kansas, Where her citizens were living ! What a list of brutal murders! Murders in cold blood committed; Murders without provocation. Quiet freemen at their labors, Butchered by the border ruffians; Some hacked up with knife and hatchet, And then thrust at last to perish In the face of wife and children ! Men shot down at quiet labor. Some waylaid and robbed and murdered, One knocked down, and scalped while living. Day by day have rape and arson, Theft and murder been committed On these freedom-loving people, Till, their property exhausted, Houses burnt and cattle slaughtered. Growing crops destroyed or stolen, Till, in cold and destitution, Till, in nakedness and sorrow, Hundreds have to forests taken, Seeking safety with the wild beasts, Famishing on roots and acorns, To avoid the prowling ruffians, With United States commissions, Who infest each town and village.

All this time has Massachusetts Groaned in anguish, that her purse-strings Were drawn tight by sneaks and cowards, That her sword of State lay idle ; That her mighty moral power Was all lost upon the nation, Through the want of an official Worthy of the chair he sits in, To draw out her mighty power, Make it what it was of old time, A great terror to all tyrants, A sure pledge of their destruction. Freemen of old Massachusetts!

Look you now on suffering Kansas, Mark you well those livid blood-spots Where our brethren have been murdered : Mark you well those smouldering ruins Where their dwellings once were standing, Presses broken, free thought stifled; Mark each horrid crime and outrage There committed by the ruffians-And then know ye, then remember Such the fate for us in keeping, Unless, with a manly effort, With true union, with true courage, We arise and break the power Which inflicts such crimes on Kansas. This foul monster must be slaughtered, Killed outright in all his windings, Everywhere its reign be ended, Or these outrages in Kansas Will be found in every free State,

Think you that these propagandists, When the time shall come to crush her, Will spare good old Massachusetts? Massachusetts, filled with free schools,-Head and front of her offending,-Hot-bed of free thought and speaking, Where fanaticisms flourish Like the bay-tree by the waters, Woman's rights, and every notion Dangerous to human thraldom? Nay-I tell you nay-if Kansas Falls beneath this servile collar, Then will Slavery's rampant legions. Circulating through the free States, Breaking down each stay and barrier By our fathers raised against it, Bribing money-loving merchants, Subsidizing Northern presses, Courts of justice, pew and pulpit, By the aid of filibusters Adding Cuba to the Union, Bringing in a batch of slave State Clear from Texas on to Utah. And, with fiendish glee and triumph. Crush out freedom from the nation.

Will this moral anaconda, Winding now about the nation When it draws its convolutions, Crushing State by State beneath them. Blotting out free school and free thought, Breaking down all manly bearing, Will it spare old Massachusetts? Will it spare our homes and hearthstones? Will it spare our wives and daughters? Never! It now longs to crush her, As the venerated mother Of free schools, free thought, and free speech, Of these commonwealths of freemen; Freemen who do their own labor, Freemen, full of all inventions. Freemen who do their own thinking. And abhor the thought of thraldom For themselves or for their children,

What is now this haughty tyrant. That we all should tremble at him? Has he then inherent power? Does he stand by his own merits? Does he seek investigation? Does he tolerate a free press? Is he strong, that we should fear him? Not so-but the farthest from it. He surrounds himself with darkness By his cunning he succeedeth: By his violence he liveth.

Or for any human being.

There, in darkness, now he standeth Fouler than a carrion vulture, Meaner than a skulking sheep-thief. Weaker than a sucking rabbit; Yet, by our insane divisions, By the craft of politicians All agog for place and power. By the foolish cry of 'Treason!' By our fears about the Union! Still the horrid monster liveth. Threatens now a vast expansion Threatens now to crush and tread out All things beautiful and lovely Planted here by brave old Pilgrir Nourished by their blood and treasure.

Freemen of old Massachusetts! Freemen of this mighty nation! North and South and East and Westward, All who love a common country, All who love a common manhood, Men of labor, men of letters, Merchant princes, honest traders, Men of morals and religion, Men of peace and men of battle, All who wish for human progress, All who stand for human fre Shall we not put by our quarrels While our liberties are threatened ? Shall we not put by our quarrels,

Stand as one against this monster?

March right onward to the conflict; Take no quarter, give no quarter, Till the question is decided Whether slavery or freedom Is to rule and reign triumphant, From the shady Madawaska To the far Pacific ocean, From the borders of the Gulf Stream To the line of British ruling ! Vain are all our hopes of quiet Till this question is decided. Every fetter must be broken, Every limb and soul have freedom,-Freedom, God's great gift to manhood,-Unless ruffianism triumph, And we have the peace and order Which once reigned in protrate Warsaw. It would comfort Massachusetts,

In this day of bitter anguish, If her children, true and noble, Outside of official stations, While her purse is held by traitors And her sword is held by cowards, Would uphold her name and honor, Would supply from private purses What she gladly would have given To sustain the cause of freedom, To keep up the agitation Against Slavery and its minions. Let us comfort Massachusetts By our faithfulness to freedom. By our manliness of action, By bestowing what is needful, In the form of cash and labor, To uphold her name and credit As the foremost of the free States In the cause of human freedom.

Let us scorn this cry of treason, Have no fears about the Union. Or of danger to the churches From this faithfulness to freedor Do the ruffians flag a little? Let us lay the blows on harder. Are they waiting for Buchanan To back up their operations? Let us use the precious moments In a manner worthy freemen, Putting it beyond a question That the fertile State of Kansas Shall come in a noble free State, If it ever joins the Union; Putting it beyond a question That the land can have no quiet Till all slavery is ended.

This will comfort Massachusetts; This uphold her sacred honor, Till the day of her redemption.

SOUTHERN CRIMES AND ATROCITIES.

Whipping a Slave to Death in Savannah. We stated yesterday that Michael Boylan and Philip Martin had been arrested for the murder of a negro, the slave of the former, named Stepney. An examination was held yesterday, before Justices Russell, Hart and Reedy. Drs. Howard, Carlton and Johnson, who made an examination of the body of the deceased, testified that in their opinion the beating inflicted was sufficient to cause death. Several witnesses were examined, the substance of whose testimony was to the following effect:—The negro Stepney was a runaway. He was arrested on Wednesday words had passed between the two, nor do we learn the region of the stating a terrible wound. The wounded man cried for help, but before any aid had reached him, Wells drew a bowie-knife and stabbed his victim a fatal blow, near the region of the heart. Mr. Hosley walked a few steps, fell to the ground, and expired without uttering a word. After committing the deed, young Wells fled, the wapons still in his hands, and was pursued by several persons, among whom was a son of the deceased. He ran as far as Exchange Building, where, meeting without uttering a word.

Here are the region of the heart. Mr. Hosley walked a few steps, fell to the ground, and expired without uttering a word.

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Here are a sa far as Exchange Building, w mony was to the following effect:—The negro Stepney was a runaway. He was arrested on Wednesday morning by Constable Jones, and taken to Mr. Boylan, his owner, who employed the officer to whip him. Constable Jones gave him some thirty lashes with a riding whip or a small cowhide. In the afternoon of the same day, several witnesses saw the negro tied by the hands to a tree, and the prisoner Martin, beating him with a heavy trace strap. One witness, Mr. Robert Curry, testified that when he came up to Boylan's place, he saw Martin beating the neare in the neare Martin, beating him with a heavy trace strap. One witness, Mr. Robert Curry, testified that when he came up to Boylan's place, he saw Martin beating the negro in a most cruel manner, while Boylan stood at a short distance looking on. Witness remonstrated with Boylan against the inhumanity of the punishment, when the negro was released and fell to the ground, speechless and prostrate. Martin ordered him to rise, and afterwards dealt him reversal blows with a wagen whin while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen whin while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen whin while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen whin while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen whin while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen whin while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen whin while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen whin while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen whin while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen wagen while he lay on the proposal blows with a wagen wagen was returning from Columbia to his home. The murder has so far escaped detection.—Nashville Union & American from Maury informs us that there was a very horrid murder. A gentleman from Maury informs us that there was a very horrid murder committed in that country a few days since. Mr. Pickens, a respectable citizen, was found dead upon the highway, from pistol wounds, where he had fallen from his horse. The act was committed in that country a few days since. Mr. Pickens, a respectable citizen, was found dead upon the highway, from pistol wounds, where he had fallen was a very horrid murder. A gentleman from Maury informs us that there was a very horrid murder. A gentleman from Maury informs us that there was a very horrid murder. tin ordered him to rise, and afterwards dealt him several blows with a wagon whip while he lay on the ground insensible. Martin then dragged him from the place into the house where he died on Thursday norning. Sergeant Wilson, one of the police, having been notified of the murder, repaired to the place, and found the negro lying upon the floor, his body still warm, and a coffin in readiness for his burial. Returning to the city, he reported to the Solicitor General, who promptly ordered the arrest of Boylan.

Tasket Capture of Runaway Negroes. The Vicksburg Whig of Saturday says:—

On Thursday last, 27th inst., Joseph F. Powell, aged about twenty years, of this county, was hunting in the woods, between Bovina and Big Black River, in company with two school boys, when they found a camp of runaway negroes, well stocked with provisions, &c., but no one at it. Mr. Powell had no gun; but one of the boys had a double barrelled shot-gun. Powell took the gun from the boy, and

sion office to demand the retraction of a charge made by Mr. D. C. Lee, a clerk therein, that he (Hume) had picked his pocket at the President's reception last week. Mr. Lee declined to make any retraction. when Hume struck him with a stick. Mr. Lee immediately shot him dead with a pistol, and soon after delivered himself up to the officers. He was admitted to bail, and has gone to Virginia, fearful of the consequences. He has been discharged from the Pension office.

Louisville (Ky.) Journal contains an account of a terrible and mysterious crime lately discovered in that city. On Sunday night, the house of Mr. Harsic was destroyed by fire, and it has since been ascertained that a Pole named Morris Lucasick was a victorial to the red discovered by the contained that a Pole named Morris Lucasick was a victorial to the red discovered by the contained that a Pole named Morris Lucasick was a victorial to the red discovered by the contained that a Pole named Morris Lucasick was a victorial to the red discovered by the contained that a Pole named Morris Lucasick was a victorial to the red discovered by the same camp. The red name is a they captured a woman at the same camp. The red name is a they captured a woman at the same camp. The red name is a they captured a woman at the same camp. The red name is a victorial to the red name is a victorial to the red name and wilkinson countries.

A letter from a correspondent in Winston county, gives us the particulars of a fatal occurrence which took place on the plantation of Mr. Glenn, in that county, on the 29d of January M. J. W. G. took place on the plantation of Mr. Glenn, in that county, on the 22d of January. Mr. J. W. C. Glenn was superintending some negroes clearing land, when he undertook to correct one of them for some disobedience and negligence. The negro resisted, and rushed on Mr. G. with an axe, aiming a blow at his head, which he parried with his arm, and the axe missing its object, flew out of the negro's hand, and stuck in the ground. Glenn stepped back and seized his own axe; by this time the negro had also recovered his, and they came togeth.

the house of a man of that town, familiarly known as 'old Thomas,' with some mischievous intent, when the old man seized him for the purpose of throwing him out of the second story window, in the effort to accomplish which, he fell out himself and broke his neck. Thus it happened, as it often does, that the innocent suffer while the guilty go unpunished. It is needless to say that the old man died of his wounds.—Charleston News.

Fatal Affray. We learn that on Monday last, at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind in this city, a boy about sixteen years of age, named Harrell, a pupil in the deaf and dumb department, was killed in a sudden alterection by another pupil, William Keek. The alterection and fatal result took place, a little after dark, in the common study-room, and in the presence of a number of witnesses. Blows were exchanged by the parties several times. Keek is a powerful young man, and the other was comparatively feeble. His death was immediate, and seemed to result from the blows inflicted by the fist of his adversary. A few moments before the parties were apparently on friendly terms. The matter will be investigated to-day, Tuesday.—Raleigh Standard.

The Last Duel. A duel occurred on Monday last at Screven's Ferry, in this State, between Messrs J. S. Hendricks and O. S. Kinbrough, of Columbus Ga., which resulted in the death of the former. The Ga., which resulted in the death of the former. The weapons used were rifles, at forty paces. At the first fire, Mr. Hendricks was mortally wounded, the ball having entered his side, just above the hip, and passed through the smaller intestines. He was taken to Savannah, where he lingered in great agony till 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The difficulty, it is said, grew out of the failure of one of the parties to fulfill an engagement with a young lady nearly related to the other.—Charleston Standard.

A Fiendish Act. A letter from Dadeville, Ala. to the Elba Democrat, says:—One James Gilley, without any provocation or known cause, ran up be hind A. B. McCarty, he being hardly able to walk from the effects of the wounds he received at Troy from the effects of the wounds he received in 125, from a shot, and plunged a large knife into him, cutting into the cavity of his liver, severing one or more of his ribs—of which cut it was decided by the physicians that McCarty must die. Gilley I been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000.

A crowd of spectators attending the hanging at Brentville, Va., on the 13th, of the three slaves of George Green, for the murder of their master, which they confessed. They were a woman of 70, her daughter of 50, and her grandson of 17. They were led to the gallows in long white shrouds, with the ropes round their necks. The two youngest died easy, but the old woman, who had long been a professor of religion, and who was no doubt the instigator of the whole affair, continued to breathe for about seven minutes, and died extremely hard.

Another Cold-Blooded Murder-A Man Killed by his own Nephew. Our citizens were again startled about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, by the announcement that another cold-blooded murder had been added to the long catalogue of crime in this city. The victim of this tragic affair was Mr. R. M. city. The victim of this tragic anar was all Hosley, a respectable citizen and mechanic, who had Hosley, a respectable citizen and mechanic, who had recently leased the mill on Poplar street, east of the bayon, known as 'Cheek's Mill,' where he was enbayon, known as 'Cheek's Mill,' where he was engaged at work at the time of the killing. The perpetrator of the deed is a youth of the name of Charles Wells, a nephew of the deceased, and who was engaged at work in the mill. It appears, from what we could learn, that Mr. Hosley made a remark to young Wells about the time of day, and was in the act of turning away, when the latter pulled out a pistol, and deliberately shot the former, the contents taking effect in the left side of Mr. H's. head, inflicting a terrible wound. The wounded man cried

was submitted without argument to the magistrates, who committed the prisoners to answer the charge of murder in the Superior Court.—Savannah News.

A Man Shot Dead in Washington. On Saturday morning, David Hume, of Virginia, visited the Pendath Pendath Savannah News. at the younger Stephens, the load passing through the crown of his hat, just grazing the top of his head. Stephens then ran, and the negro drew a horse pistol and knocked Powell down the second time. The elder Stephens hearing the gun ran back, time. The elder Stephens hearing the gun ran back and he and Powell succeeded in conquering and securing the negro. Soon after two other large negre men came to the assistance of their comrade, and one of them attempted to shoot Powell with a horse pistol, but it only snapped, and the boys succeeded in securing them and marched them in. At night ension office.

Man Murdered and Burned at Louisville. The they captured a woman at the same camp. They captured a woman at the same camp. They captured a woman at the same camp. They captured a woman at the same camp.

We learn that a most unfortunate affair occurred we learn that a most unfortunate affair occurred about forty miles from Covington, on the Lexington like, a few days since. It appears that Mr. Jones, house for a short time, leaving the Pole in charge of it until his return. About 9 o'clock, persons residing in the neighborhood discovered the house to be on fire, and repaired to the scene. They found the back room on fire, and while they attempted to extinguish the flames, they heard the howling of a dog in front. Breaking through, they dragged out the unfortunate Pole, who had been stabbed and killed. He was dead, and could not have come to his end by suffocation. Mr. Harsic had a trunk in the back room containing one hundred and sixty dolars, about one-third of which was in silver. This was found melted and run together. Whether the bank bills were stolen or burned is not known. rest of the besieging party .- Newport (Ky.) News.

Dreadful Affair. In Martin county, N. C., on the 17th inst., a Mr. Haddocks was assisting a negro, when two of the negro's brothers came up, and one of them struck Mr. Haddocks on the back part of the head, causing instant death. The other aimed a blow at Mr. Hust, but it did not take effect, Mr. Hust warding it off with his cane. The negroes Hust warding it off with his cane. The negroes her is to be did not the part of the house, dragged the young girl from her bed into the yard, and brutally violated her. It was feared she would not recover. In the struggle, a jacket and a pair of earrings were drop-

and the axe missing its object, flew out of the negro's hand, and stuck in the ground. Glenn stepped back and seized his own axe; by this time the negro had also recovered his, and they came together thus armed. Glen was skillful and fortunate enough to get the first blow, which he planted in the negro's forehead, breaking the skull, and causing his death.—Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.

Fatal Affray. We learn from a gentleman just from Barnwell Court House, that on Sunday night last a man by the name of John Lambert entered the house of a man of that town, familiarly known as 'old Thomas,' with some mischievous intent, when the old man seized him for the warmen of the property of t

While this tragedy was being enacted in the country, another seene was transpiring in the Courthouse in town. A young man was being tried for
murdering his neighbor, having first struck him
with a bludgeon, and then stabbed him to the heart,
killing him dead, all in broad daylight, and in the
presence of half a dozen witnesses. All this was
proved clearly and beyond any sort of dispute—the
first word, the blow, the stab and the death. And
yet this man was declared innocent. Like young
'The trial of the slave Kitty, of Mrs. Smelser.

day, when it was known that a duel had been fought, with a fatal termination to one of the parties, between Daniel Stewart Elliott, Esq., and Thomas R. Daniell, Esq., both well-known gentlemen, residents of Savannah. The weapons chosen were rifles, the distance twenty-five paces, the time Monday at noon, and the place, Scriven's Ferry, S. C., about three miles below this city. On first fire, Mr. Daniell fell mortally wounded, and Mr. Elliott received no hurt.'

A Duel. A duel was fought yesterday evening free woman of color, by kicking and stabbing her

tin ordered him to rise, and afterwards dealt him several blows with a wagon whip while he lay on the ground insensible. Martin then dragged him from the place into the house where he died on Thursday norning. Sergeant Wilson, one of the police, having been notified of the murder, repaired to the place, and found the negro lying upon the floor, his body still warm, and a coffin in readiness for his burial. Returning to the city, he reported to the Solicitor General, who promptly ordered the arrest of Boylan.

Boylan was arrested by the officer, who, learning from the conversation between Boylan and Martin, from the conversation between Boylan and Martin, sent him to some of the neighbors for help. A few minutes after the boy started, a negro made his approached the boys ostensibly for that purpose, but who committed the prisoners to answer the charge of the settion, March 12th.

Capture of Runaway Negroes. The Vicksburg Whig of Saturday says:—

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On Thursday last, 27th inst., Joseph F. Powell, a few ears track on the bay road. The parties to it were Mr. Nixon, of the New Orleans Daily Greecent, and Mr. Breckenridge, of the New Orleans Daily Archive the new race track on the bay road. The parties to it were Mr. Nixon, of the New Orleans Daily Archive Orleans Daily Archive the new race track on the bay road. The parties to it were Mr. Nixon, of the New Orleans Daily Crescent, and Mr. Breckenridge, of the New Orleans Daily Crescent, and Mr. Breckenridge, of the New Orleans Daily Crescent, and Mr. Breckenridge was struck high up in the thigh. The first did no harm. In the second, Mr. Breckenridge was struck high up in the thigh. The ball fractured one leg, and passed through the fleshy part of the other. The rumor is that it is a very dangerous wound, and may result in death. Boylan Parties of the provisions, &c., but n

phis, Tenn. A short time since, a young man by the name of Tanner, in Memphis, Tenn., of most blameless life and manners, was assassinated in the street at night. It was not known that he had an enemy in the world, and no motive or plunder could have prompted the deed, as his person was not robbed of the most trifling possession. A deep, dark mystery enshrouded the assassination, which is now being lifted, to reveal a new phase of social shame and crime, fatally mistaken in its aim. A due has been obtained which promises to develop clue has been obtained which promises to develop the fact, that young Tanner was killed by mistake for another man—that other man, the husband of a for another man—that other man, the husband of a wife, for whom the assassin had conceived a passion; and the murder was to remove the husband from between him and the object of his guilty love! A negro man was the tool selected to commit the murder. He mistook the man; and poor Tanner fell, instead of the doomed husband.

Fatal Affray. An affray took place at Vienna. Fatal Affray. An affray took place at Vienna, Georgia, on Tuesday week, between Mr. Samuel Dawson, of Sumpter, and a son of Mr. Mounger, of Dooly, growing out of the public posting of Mr. Mounger, Sen., by Thomas H. Dawson, for alleged insult to the family of the latter. Mr. Samuel Dawson was posting the hand-bills for his brother, when Mounger, Jr., assailed him with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and inflicted a mortal wound; Dawson returned the fire, it is said, with supposed fatal effect. It is stated on private information in Savannah that Mr. Mounger, Sen., was also se-Savannah that Mr. Mounger, Sen., was also severely, if not fatally injured.

An Exciting Scene in the Missouri Legislature

Wilson Wadkins, from North Carolina, murdered his wife on the 4th inst., near Athens, Alabama, for her interfering to protect her father from a beating.

John Doss, a prominent citizen of Weston, Mo., was most brutally murdered at his store door by an engineer in a saw-mill, named Hardin—growing out of a dispute of an account of nine dollars.

surprise party, when a difficulty ensued, in the course of which the deceased had acted the part of peacemaker. It was adjusted as it was thought, when he was deliberately approached as he stood in the doorway, and shot, expiring in a few moments.

The Morals of Virginia Students. A corresponding of the Morals of Virginia Students. way, and shot, expiring in a few moments.

The Morals of Virginia Students. A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Hampden, Sidney College, Virginia, says:—

'Mr. Charles Edie, of Christiansburg, and Mr. Edward A. Langborne, of Roanoke, had a difficulty yesterday, and this morning as the class was coming out of the lecture room, Mr. Langborne called Mr. Edie and another gentleman, and the three walked about five steps from the door together. Mr. Langborne then told Mr. Edie that he must retract the insult; and this being refused, a fight ensued, and Mr. Langborne drew a dagger and stabbed his adversary twice, the first wound being in the left arm, and the second piercing the heart. Mr. Edie scond half a minute after being stabbed, then tottered and fell. Before falling, he remarked to Langborne, 'Ned, you have acted the coward, and have stabbed me to the heart.' In less than three minutes after leaving the lecture room, he was a corpse. Langborne is now in jail. He is the son of a widowed mother residing in Lynchburg.'

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Philip Jacoby, a sausage maker, of St. Louis, Mr. Philip Jacoby, a sausage maker, of St. Louis, was fatally stabbed by one of his journeymen on Friday evening, between whom and another he had interfered to stop a quarrel. Another person who ing tragedy last Sunday night, some notice of which appeared in the last Maysville Eagle. The circumstances have awakened an intense excitement in the adjacent counties.

The interference of the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Philip Jacoby, a sausage maker, of St. Louis, was fatally stabbed by one of his journeymen on Friday evening, between whom and another he had interfered, named Henry Damboll, received a severe would, which it is feared will prove mortal. The man who killed Mr. Jacoby is said to be named Wilhelm Dorrell, and escaped.

ing tragedy last Sunday night, some notice of which appeared in the last Maysville Zagle. The circumstances have awakened an intense excitement in the adjacent counties.

The person killed lived about six miles from this village, and though well to do in the world was not of very good repute. His name was James Taber, and he was murdered by his own slave, in his own house, while lying in front of the fire on the floor asleep. The negro was convicted of the act to-day, under his own confession, and is to be hung on the latth prox. He is not at all insensible of his crime, and seems to have been terribly wrought upon by his late master, and declares that he does not regret the deed; that he was frightfully ill-treated personally, and was time and again ordered by Taber from the house, for the sole purpose of compelling his wife to submit to his (Taber's) brutal and depraved lusts; and to this latter cause may be traced the wift tragedy which followed.

After he consummated it, both himself and his wife fled from the house, and secreted themselves near by in a thicket. In the morning they were pursued by the neighbors, and the woman, in a paroxysm of fear, when she saw they were likely to be found, rushed to a small stream at hand, and drowned herself in water not to exceed three feet deep, before she could be overtaken. The man, however, was captured, and at once admitted his guilt, and howly exculpated his wretched wife from any share of the deed, or any knowledge of it until the moment the oxe clave the head of his master in twain. Such a chapter as this does not need any comment. It is easy enough to conceive how these poor wretches must have been excited by the outrageous treatment they received from their guilty master, but while the laws of the State inflict almost summary punishment upon them, they take no cognizance of the deed, or any knowledge of it until the moment is a this are so frequent in slave States? Rather is in not to be wondered that they are not every day occurrences?

While this tragedy was

proved clearly and the stab and the death. And first word, the blow, the stab and the death. And yet this man was declared innocent. Like young Wood, he was too respectably connected and too wealthy to fear conviction. Are jails and gibbets reserved exclusively for 'poor white men' and 'niggers'?

Fatal Duel. The Savannah Georgian says:— 'Much excitement was evident in this city yesterday, when it was known that a duel had been fought, with a fatal termination to one of the parties, benith a fatal termination to one of the parties, benith a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties, benithed a fatal termination to one of the parties of the charge of being accessory in the poisoning to fatal termination to a fata

the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, outside the walls of the prison.

It is reported that a duel took place on Saturday last near Columbia, S. C., between Mesers. Bryan and Pope, two members of the House from Charleston. At the first shot Bryan was killed, and Pope shot through the thigh.

Crime in Texas. The number of homicides, murders and assassinations in Texas, for the last few years, is utterly appalling. When we first became the conductor of the *Advocate*, we noticed as items of news, the different killings, as they occurred from week to week. But the horrid list has so rapidly increased, both in numbers and bloodiness, that we shrink, both from making our columns a calendar of crime, and from familiarizing the minds of our readers, especially the young, with such demoraliz-During the latter part of the present year, mur-

ders and assassinatio ders and assassinations seem to have increased in an unusual ratio. In the cast, a man, his wife, and a niece, are all killed, while sitting at the supper table, by one musket shot. In the west, a assassinated, it is supposed by his brother and sister-in-law. In the centre of our own State, a man is shot from his horse and killed by a villain concealed in the cedar. And these are only a few of the cases.—Texas Chronicle & Advocate. Runaway Slaves Caught-Suicide. Two

of Mr. Jones, proprietor of Union Hall, in this city

—one a yellow man named Levi, and the other black, An Exciting Scene in the Missouri Legislature.—
It must be 'as much as one's life is worth' to sit in session during the deliberations of the Missouri legislative body. On the 24th ult., Mr. Albin, a member from Gentry, in a personal explanation, made some harsh strictures on Mr. Singleton of Andrew, and what followed is described in the legislative report in the Missouri Inquirer:—

'Here Mr. Singleton, of Andrew, rose from his seat, and advanced to the side of his desk, towards the left centre aisle; when he had arrived at the front edge thereof, he, with his right hand, gripped for his ink-bottle; a second clutch secured it.—
Drawing back, he threw it with much force towards and at Mr. Albin. The bottle, scattering its contexts all leaves with the deliberations of the Missouri Legislature.—

'Here Mr. Singleton, of Andrew, rose from his seat, and advanced to the side of his desk, towards the left centre aisle; when he had arrived at the front edge thereof, he, with his right hand, gripped for his ink-bottle; a second clutch secured it.—

Drawing back, he threw it with much force towards and at Mr. Albin. The bottle, scattering its contexts all leaves with the other passengers, ordering food for his servant at a side table. The attention of Mr. Charles Fox, merchant of this city, who was on board, on his way to New York, was attracted to Levi, and after a little secretic for himself and servant for Chattanooga. The trick was not detected—Levi passed as a white man, and took his supper at the same table with the other passengers, ordering food for his servant at a side table. The attention of Mr. Charles Fox, merchant of this city, who was on board, on his way to New York, was attracted to Levi, and after a little servant at the proper in the Missouri Legislature.

The man an anaway on Sunday night last. It appears that they intended to get on the night than in for Chattanooga, but arrived a moment too late. The present of the track on foot, and proceeding a few miles, secreted themselves until Monday night la for his ink-bottle; a second clutch secured it.—
Drawing back, he threw it with much force towards and at Mr. Albin. The bottle, scattering its contents all along on its route, struck the desk of Mr. A. in front of him, and bounced off, carrying with it a handkerchief just glancing over the face of Mr. Darnes, of Scott, whose seat is about in a line with the seat of Mr. Albin.

'Upon this, and quicker than we can pen the act, Mr. Albin drew from his breast a seven-inch Colt's revolver, which he pointed with uncerting certainty, and which he held with a wonderful steadiness directly at Mr. S. Gentlemen surrounding either party rushed towards them, not, however, until Mr. Singleton had stooped down in the attempt, as it would appear, to raise a spitoon. Mr. Glover, of St. Louis, who happened near, caught the arm of Mr. A., and at the same time with his left hand forced the pistol upwards to the ceiling.

'By this time the Speaker collected himself, and ordered the parties under arrest. Mr. A. made some resistance by words, but on recommendation of his friends he left the hall in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. S. was not for the present molested.

Chant of this city, who was on board, on his way to New York, was attracted to Levi, and after a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a line with the secutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though dispuised in a little scrutiny, he



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the introd viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the lost and, by restoring their irregular near the regans of the lost wherever they exist, such derangements as are the such by Professors, Physicians, and Parients, has been deangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were first of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were first not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of unbut. Their certificates are published in my American Almana, which the Agents below named are pleased to fundar free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the suspinites which they have been found to cure.

For Costiveness.—Take one or two pills, or sub quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Please and of one complaint is the cure of both. No person our feel well while under a costive habit of body. Here it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

For Dyspersia, which is sometimes the case of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild dose —from one to four—to stimulate the stomach as liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the hearthurn, bodyburn, and soulburn of dyspepsia will riple by our property of the property of the

You.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Beecls, which produces general depression of the spirits abad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength are restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUBLA, Pins in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four to cipit pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These couplaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wan, these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

is foul.

FOR SCROVULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all discretized from the Skin, take the Fills freely and frequently, to bowels upen. The eruptions will generally so diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcer have been healed up by the purging and pur of these Fills, and some disgusting diseases, wi of these Pills, and some disgusting disc to saturate the whole system, have con their influence, leaving the sufferer Patients! your duty to society forbid parade yourself around the world c ples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all d clean diseases of the skin, because y

cleansing.

To Purify the Blood, they are the best medical ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of firerable discases will be swept out of the swaten like dail before the wind. By this property they do as much good

in preventing sickness as by the remarkable curs which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Billion Affections arise from some derangement—either torpolity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpolity and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it unit to digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the which empties the bile into the atomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Leading. to overflow into the blood. This prod with a long and dangerous train of evile or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhea, pish symptoms, languor, low spirits, wearine and melancholy, with sometimes inabilit sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes pain in the side; the skin and the white come a greenish yellow; the stomach as sore to the touch; the whole systemitid dency to fever, which may turn to billious fee billious diarrhea, dysengtery, &c. A mellious fee billious diarrhea, dysengtery, &c. A mellious fee dency to fever, which may turn to billous fever, billous colk, billous diarrhem, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

HHEWMATISM, GOUT, and all lightammetory Feers are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upan the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vial principle of Life. For these and all kindred complains they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowla gentity, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certaily none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

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PREPARED BY

J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemis, LOWELL, MASS., AND SOLD BY

THEODORE METCALF & CO., Brewer, STEVENS & CUSHING,

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J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.; And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

NEW YORK Central College.

THIS College is situated near McGrawville, in Cortland County, N. Y. It is at present numbersting gratifying signs of success. Its Faculty, which has always been has always been considered an able or orous, and, as the number of students Professors are added to the force, by dering the College more effective in the fulfilment of its high and important mission as an educational in

stitution.

It embraces two departments—the Academic and It embraces two departments—the Academic and the Collegiate. Persons are admitted as students is respective of denominational distinction, color or exam good moral character and a determination to lear being the necessary qualifications. It is the fixed determination of the friends of this College to make it a model institution—one that shall commend itself to the hearts of patriots and Christians. It is miti-sizery and anti-secturing in its character, recognizing the hearts of patriots and Christians. It is athistic very and anti-sectarian in its character, recognizing and fellowshipping him as a Christian in whom it discovers the spirit and image of Christ. The cost prannum to students does not exceed \$140 in the Collegiate and \$120 in the Academic department. The is connected with the College a farm of seventy-fire acres, which it is designed shall be used for the development of Agricultural Science, and furnish labor to a considerable extent for those who are entirely dependent on their own efforts for an education. pendent on their own efforts for an education.
The Faculty is now engaged in an effort to endow
the College, and thus to extend its usefulness. Size

its commencement, it has not been the recipient of any State appropriation, but has subsisted entirely upon the fees from students and the contributions from its

The friends of cheap and liberal education, and pecially those who sanction the principle which ex-tends these privileges to all, without distinction of ex-color or caste, are most respectfully solicited totads their aid to the Faculty in their praiseworthy effort. Contributions may be forwarded by mail, or perseally, to Mr. WILLIAM HERRIES, Agent for the Faculty, 195 Broadway, N. Y., who will give a receipt for the sum contributed, as also an historical secount of the College.

Persons desirous of entering the College as student may procure the necessary information on application to the above source.

Legion of Liberty.

A NEW edition of this work, (compiled by the late prod severing in Ames of Albany,) which did so much good service in the anti-slavery contest of fen years, has just been published by the Asentona An Slaverry Society. This edition is larger than a preceding one, and forms a neat volume of 325 psg. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 21 Cerlis Boston; 138 Nessue atreet, New York; and 31 Net Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price, Fifty cents. March 2.

NININGER CITY.

THIS new town in Minnesota (the best territory open for settlers) is situated on the yest bank of the Mississippi, twenty-five miles below St. Paul. In has a very fertile and thickly populated back country. The attention of all classes of mechanisms requested to the advantages here presented. By agree ment, several hundred thousand dollars' worth of improvements are already engaged to be put up. hotels, mills, an Atheneum, and numerous warchose will be commenced early in the spring. Nininger as surveyed in August last, and already contains seven hundred inhabitants. Property is fast rising, but yet very low. Rare chances for investment are presented to those who come out early next season.

Further information can be obtained by address LOUIS LOICHOT, Postmaster, Nininger CR, M. T., IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Philadelphia, M. B. KEED, or Feb. 6. Nininger City, Minn.

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